THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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TRADE TREK FROM NORTH IN BRITAIN DENIED

Economist Challenges Statements of Depletion of Older Industrial Areas

GROWTH OF SOUTH IS CALLED AID TO NORTH

Natural Resources Held Guarantee of Continued Prosperity in Northern Shires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—The assertion that a new industrial revolution is transferring the economic prosperity of Great Britain from the North to the South is stated by an official of the Chamber of Commerce here to be entirely out of accordance with the true facts of the situation.

This view, which has of late received wide publicity in many parts of the press, is said to be based upon inaccurate deductions from the unemployment returns and statistics of the growth of population, and upon a misconception of the real relationship between the new trades developing in the South and the heavy industries situated in the North.

It is a common mistake to take as evidence of the exhaustion of the North the flow of labor from North to South that has taken place during the last few years. But this transference, it is pointed out, is only the compensating reaction to the flow of labor from South to North that occurred during the late war.

Result of Rationalizing

Similarly, it is a mistake to regard the unemployment returns as a sign of the decadence of northern industry. Slight increases in unemployment are the inevitable first fruits of the application of the policy of rationalization to the basic trades of Britain and will speedily be more than neutralized when that policy becomes fully effective.

For example, the recent decision of Dorman, Long & Co., Middlesbrough, to close down the only remaining active blast furnace of their group of three at Carlton Ironworks, Durham, is an indication, not, as might easily be supposed, of economic distress, but of increased business efficiency, which enables the work to be more satisfactorily accomplished at the South Banks plant of the new Dorman-Boickow combine. Looked at from this point of view, the unemployment returns are actually a measure of the potential prosperity of industry, rather than evidence of decline.

More at Work

Yet a far truer conception of the real condition of the North is gained, it is maintained, if the figures of those drawing unemployment insurance

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Havana Congress Draws Students From 30 Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA, Cuba — Representatives of 30 nations and five continents, comprising delegates from more than 100 universities and colleges, participated in the opening session of the first International Congress of Universities which opened here Feb. 15.

Flags of the nations raised above the University of Havana and a scholarly parade moving down the broad avenue before the university's "Alma Mater" statue inaugurated the congress. Following this a ceremony in the Aula Magna, or reception hall, commemorated the bicentenary of the university, founded by Dominican monks in 1730.

The congress will be in session for more than a week, considering educational problems common to the universities of the world. Particular emphasis will be placed upon the stimulation of cultural relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries.

Taft's Fingerprints Prized by Expert

WASHINGTON (AP)—A full set of William H. Taft's fingerprints is the highly prized possession of a Washington man.

C. C. Bennett, a civilian employee of the War Department, owns the set which the former President and Chief Justice permitted him to take after an interview in which Mr. Taft had shown interest in fingerprints as a means of identification. After pressing his ink-smeared fingers upon the form, Mr. Taft wrote his name and the date—May 11, 1922, across the top.

A day or so later, Bennett wrote the then Chief Justce a letter of thanks and received this reply:

My Dear Mr. Bennett:

I am glad to know that you have a means of identifying me if I am lost in any way and cannot otherwise be identified.

Sincerely yours,
William H. Taft.

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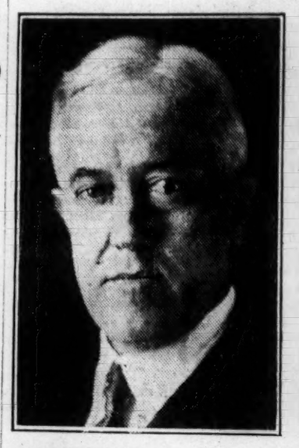

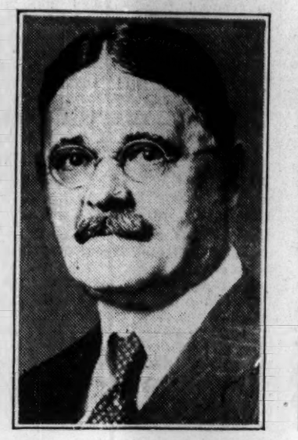

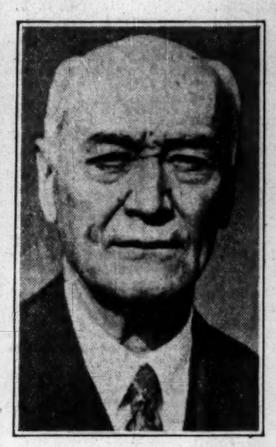

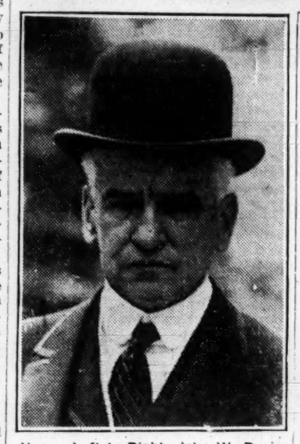

Upper, Left to Right—John W. Davis (© Underwood), Roscoe Pound (© Keystone), James Brown Scott (Underwood). Bottom — John H. Clarke (© Underwood).

FIVE AMERICANS DISCUSSED FOR HUGHES'S PLACE

Vacancy on World Court Bench Awaits Full Election Next September

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The vacancy on the World Court bench left by the nomination of Charles E. Hughes as Chief Justice of the United States will not be filled before next September, when an entire new court will be elected by the League of Nations, but there is considerable discussion as to who will be selected, provided it be an American.

Those most prominently mentioned for the post are John W. Davis, one-time Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, and James Brown Scott, president of the American Institute of International Law. Each has declined to comment on his possible candidacy.

Among advocates of the League, two other names have been put forward: John H. Clarke, one-time associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, who resigned to direct all his efforts to effect the entry of the United States into the League, and David Hunter Miller, an authority on international law, who was legal adviser to the American commission to negotiate the peace at Paris in 1918, and is now editor of treaties in the State Department.

In informed World Court circles here it is held that the weighing factors in the selection will be requisite talent and impartiality, rather than political fame. Ground for this belief lies in the fact that the member to succeed Mr. Hughes will be chosen distinctly by the League of Nations and in no sense as a representative of the United States.

Mr. Hughes's membership in the World Court began last July when he consented to serve the unexpired term of John Bassett Moore, who resigned to give his full time to work on international law which he had undertaken. With Mr. Hughes's resignation, the post will be filled in the interim until September by one of the four deputy judges of the court.

Candidacy for membership in the court is limited practically to jurists who have independent means, as it carries with it the nominal salary of $6000 a year, with traveling expenses and certain allowances. Moreover the proposal now pending before the League to have the court in regular session most of the year instead of for a brief period beginning in June, as at present, will entail almost continuous residence abroad.

The candidates are selected by the various national groups in the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague and nominated by the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations, voting concurrently at Geneva. The choice of the American candidate lies in the hands of Chief Justice Hughes, Judge John Bassett Moore, Elihu Root and Newton D. Baker, who may select from one to four candidates, but not more than two Americans.

SHORTRIDGE'S SISTER AIMS AT GOVERNORSHIP

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Mrs. Clara Shortridge Foltz, attorney, is laying plans to seek the Republican nomination for Governor. She is the first woman to enter the race in California. She is a sister of Samuel Shortridge, United States Senator from California.

What's Right With America? Curiosity About Opinion of Europeans Contrasted With Continental Aversion to 'Views'

* * *

Visitor Called Upon to Repay Hospitality by Giving His 'Impressions'—American News Read Everywhere—Political Economy Transformed—Decision, Then Action

* * *

VI—WHY OPINIONS ARE NEWS

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

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There was, however, always one way in which I was expected to repay hospitality: I was to give a considered reply to the unfailing question—What do you think of America? I did my best then, as I am doing now, to put my opinion in a few sentences.

But I could never say enough. I could never satisfy this thirst for my opinion. I was not foolish enough to feel flattered; I realized that everybody who lands on the shores of America is expected to formulate his views about the country he is seeing or is to see.

It was obvious that America is making a collection of observations, good, bad, and indifferent, about itself, as a boy may collect the commonest kind of butterfly.

Why? I asked myself time and again why anybody should ask me that question. What did it matter what I thought, anyhow? The United States is not one of those tiny, new states in Europe which, anxious to become known, are as grateful for publicity as a rising musical comedy "star."

And as for advice, the United States seems to be able to run itself without any outside suggestions. Nor was it mere politeness, for I saw in the newspapers, in conspicuous places and with largeish headlines, the "opinions" about the United States of people even less important than myself; and I became aware that such "opinions" were news.

One day an American friend said to me: "I wonder why the views of every visitor are news?"

"Precisely what I have been wondering," I replied. "It is almost impossible to suppose an English reporter eagerly pursuing an American visitor to England with the request for his opinion of England. I do not know a single editor who would print such an article. Readers would demand why they were being insulted. England has its own opinion of itself, and that seems to suffice.

The same remark applies to the Continental countries. Certain French newspapers, it is true, have been wooing America, and have printed considerable American nonsense about France.

Apart from such propaganda, French newspapers do not regard foreign views about France as news. Nor does Germany. Nor does Italy, which positively discourages any ex-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

British Labor Urged to Act in Russian Issue

Free Churches Call on Government to Help Persecuted Religions

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The executive committee of the British National Council of Evangelical Free Churches has published a resolution expressing "the utmost horror at the recrudescence of the policy of persecution adopted by the Soviet Government against Christians and other religious people in Russia and its sacrilegious violence against all forms of religious belief."

The committee calls upon the British Government to use "all available means of remedying this terrible situation, which, as long as it lasts, must prevent friendly relations being established between the rest of the world and the U. S. S. R."

Meanwhile Stanley Baldwin, ex-Prime Minister, speaking at Belfast on Feb. 14, condemned as an "intolerable humiliation" Britain's resumed relations with Russia. Going on discussing what could be done, Mr. Baldwin added: "The only dignified method has been adopted by the United States of America. It was put in clear words by Charles E. Hughes, who frankly said they would not open relations with the Government of Russia, and I would not. It is inexplicable to me what the pull is that the Government seems to have with the Labor Party. They will take anything from them. They have got themselves into very deep water by once more admitting the Russian Ambassador to London, because our Government is finding that the conscience of the whole country has been stirred, as it has not been stirred for generations, by what we hear from that country of the persecution of Christians."

On the other hand the Daily Herald, (Government organ) describes the agitation against Russia as a "Tory plot," adding that the "past governments, for many years, have held that religious persecutions in Russia were not issues on which they could intervene."

Unemployed Parade Streets of Madrid

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The improvement of Spain's economic situation, of which the dictatorial régime boasted, is now seen as a myth, and processions of unemployed are parading the streets of Madrid.

The new Premier, General Berenguer, has asked the Mayor to do his best work, but the new official generosity is ended, and it is no longer possible to undertake to do more road-building and public works on a large scale, for further unemployment is feared.

A strike is reported in the Sagunto mining district steel works, with 4000 men out. The local report is that strikers there cried "Viva republica," but the Government denies any serious trouble, thus contradicting the reports of revolution emanating from Paris.

MADRID (AP)—King Alfonso Feb. 15 signed a decree definitely dissolving the National Assembly, which had been established by Gen. Primo de Rivera. The National Assembly was located at the Chamber of Deputies, which will now recover its name.

Dissolution of the Assembly will be followed on Feb. 25 by meetings of the municipal and provincial councils, which will now be revived.

CROWDS VIEW PLANES AT ST. LOUIS EXHIBIT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Aviation, demonstrated its virility when the International Aircraft Exposition, sponsored by the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, opened here Feb. 15.

Eighty-seven airplanes of many varieties on display afforded some indication of the rapid strides made by the aircraft industry since, as an unsteady infant, it first came into realization of its potentialities after the historic flight of a blonde youth three years ago. Few of these planes were even designed when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh flew to Paris in 1927.

The crowds which jammed the new St. Louis Arena on the opening day told of the universal interest in aviation, and the 7000 youngsters who took advantage of a preview of the exposition attested to the interest of the coming generation. Every product of the airman's craft was on display, varicolored planes ranging in size from tiny gliders to the largest transports; model planes constructed by schoolboys and 75 aircraft motors, ranging in size from 30 to 625 horsepower.

Brownings's Letter Given Wellesley by Former Head

NEW YORK (AP)—The original letters of Robert Browning and his wife, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, have been given to Wellesley College by a former president, Miss Caroline Hazard, as a memorial to Alice Freeman Palmer, late president of the college.

The letters cover the period beginning Jan. 10, 1845, and ending Sept. 18, 1846. With manuscripts and association books, they were sold at auction in 1913. Miss Hazard recently paid $75,000 to $100,000 for them to a New York dealer.

State to Spend $25,000,000 for Public Works

Early Start Assured—Cities and Towns Asked by Governor to Co-operate

The public works program which Massachusetts plans to speed up as a means of stimulating employment will amount to $25,000,000, according to an announcement by Gov. Frank G. Allen.

Mr. Allen has communicated with executives of all cities and towns in the State, urging them to undertake immediately any municipal construction which may "prudently be begun at this time." The state administration, he said, is definitely complying with the President's request for the releasing of public works by beginning highway and other construction earlier than usual.

The Governor suggests that the municipalities employ their own residents so far as possible, giving preference to those most in need of work and to those with dependents.

"The Commissioner of Labor and Industries," Governor Allen said, "informs me that in some of our municipalities it has been found very practicable to open local public employment offices requesting every resident in need of employment to register there. The employment manager then telephones or personally interviews the president of every manufacturing industry, every storekeeper, and every individual who may be in a position to employ people, also urging them to begin at once any work they may have planned and which they can wisely undertake at once.

"It has been suggested that building, repairing, painting, and clean-up work may be undertaken by the various cities and towns so as to provide much necessary work at a time when employment is most needed. Local chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs, and other organizations, including the American Legion posts, can help and are aiding materially in this connection.

"It has been brought to my attention that there is a tendency for those out of employment to flock to cities seeking jobs. This adds to the problem of the larger municipalities and lessens the chances of finding employment.

"The full co-operation of the cities and towns throughout the State in conjunction with the advancement of public works will be thoroughly appreciated and will contribute materially in maintaining employment throughout Massachusetts. I am directing the Department of Labor and Industries to co-operate with you in this connection, and it will be helpful if you will report to that department from time to time with reference to employment conditions in your own locality."

Police Discover Communist Plot to Seize Athens

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATHENS—Police claim they have discovered a Communist plot to seize Athens by a sudden coup d'état. A number of persons have been arrested and documents and plans seized.

One of those implicated was arrested while attempting to burn a pile of documents including books indicating that a Communist newspaper received 50,000 drachmas monthly and each member of the political bureau 4000.

Other documents were a plan of propaganda among the fleet and army, general instructions on how to provoke revolutions, and codes for communicating provincial calls. Among those arrested are two foreign agents, a German and Serbian from Vienna. Large sums and instructions are stated to have been found in their possession. The accused will be tried for high treason and violation of the law for the protection of social order.

AFGHANISTAN REVOLT HALTED BY KING'S MEN

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — News received here from Afghanistan indicates the revolt in the eastern provinces has collapsed as quickly as it arose.

King Nadir's troops from Dakka have retaken the post upon the Peshwar Kabul road that had been seized by insurgent Shinwari tribesmen. The caravan route through Khyber Pass has thus been reopened. The Shinwaris have dispersed and all is reported quiet. A caravan from Peshwar left Landikotal at the west end of Khyber for Dakka, yesterday.

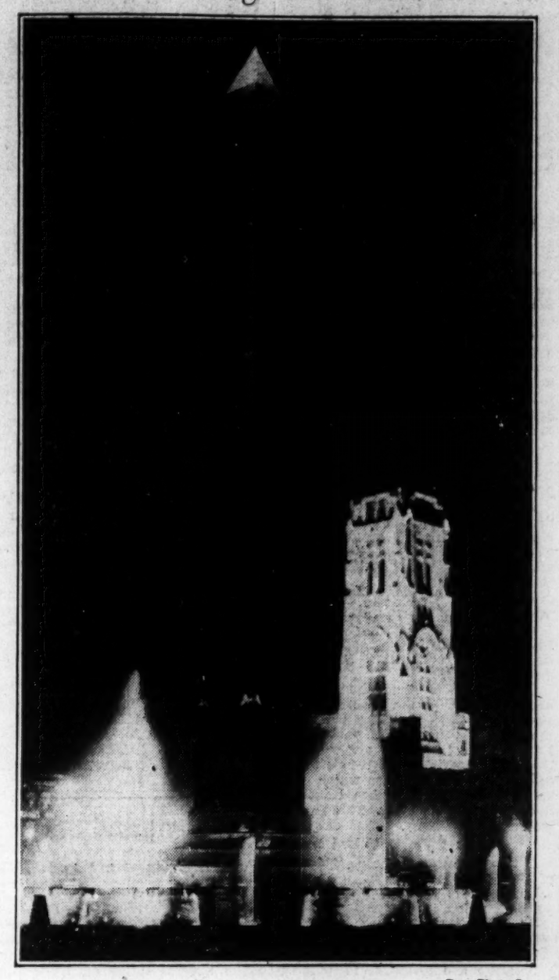
An Evaluation of

WASHINGTON BIOGRAPHIES

written by a competent reviewer, who gives helpful information to those who wish to select for their reading a book which will give a correct picture of the "Father of His Country," will be given

Monday

Obelisk Emerges From Darkness



Bass Photo Co.

CENTRAL WAR MEMORIAL PLAZA, INDIANAPOLIS

WAR MEMORIAL BEAUTIFIED BY LIGHT SYSTEM

Floodlights Blanket Area of Indianapolis Plaza in Cheerful Glow

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Floodlights, gleaming through the darkness, are nightly guardians of the great War Memorial Plaza here, keeping the beauty of the monuments and buildings from fading with the setting sun.

A tip of light, pointing skyward, marks the top of the tall obelisk of black marble in the center of the plaza, while the spray of the fountains at its base, whose 40-foot streams of water form a protecting circle, is tinted to iridescence.

Other hidden batteries throw in bold relief the ornate Gothic lines of the neighboring Scottish Rite Cathedral. The horizontal lines of the $3,000,000 central shrine of this five-block memorial are penciled with a fainter touch. The reflections of the many lights blanket the whole neighborhood in a cheerful glow.

Floodlighting came early in the life of the great World War Memorial, but the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, erected in honor of Indiana's heroes of '61, stood in darkness for 50 years before any substitute for the sun in displaying its carved figures was accepted. During the World War first experiments with floodlights for this monument were made, and the glare that resulted met with almost universal disapproval, strengthening the opposition to further attempts. Finally Col. Oran Perry, who for 16 years was superintendent of the monument, yielded to pleas for another trial, but on condition that the veterans themselves devise the lighting system.

An appropriation was approved by the Indiana state Legislature, and the Civil War soldiers studied their task. The floodlights were made just strong enough to bring out the classic lines, architectural design, and fine sculpturing of the monument. Soft shadows remained to preserve the atmosphere of reverence closely associated with the memorial.

Now the Soldiers and Sailors Monument shares with the World War Memorial the admiration of those who see them after sundown.

California Woman Applauded in Berlin

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Miss Antonia Brico of Berkeley, California, conducted the Philharmonic Orchestra here, achieving genuine success. Her program consisted of Handel's Concerto Grosso in D Minor, Schumann's Piano Concerto in A Minor, and Dvořák's Symphony in D Minor.

This concert was one of the musical events of the season. The Philharmonic Orchestra, accustomed to play under leading conductors of the world, readily followed this young woman conductor from United States, inspired by her true musical genius. Everyone was surprised by her skill, which, owing to lack of practice, was ascribed by critics here to a natural talent for conducting.

Miss Brico studied here under Professor Prüwer and is now working as coach of the Berlin Municipal Opera. She received a scholarship from the University of California, enabling her to give her first concert here.

BYRD REPORTED BREAKING CAMP ON START HOME

Party Sleeps in Tents at 10 Below Zero—Captain Wilkins Starts South

NEW YORK (AP)—After subjecting the antarctic region to the most intensive study it ever has received, one expedition is headed for home, another preparing to leave.

Indications that the expedition headed by Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd was breaking camp at Little America were given in a radio conversation Feb. 14 between the expedition's radio operator and the operator at the research station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at South Dartmouth, Mass.

After the nightly exchange of messages, the operator at Little America said, "This is the last time we will talk to you from Little America." He added that the entire party was sleeping in tents, and that the temperature was 10 degrees below zero.

The New York American, sponsor of the antarctic expedition, headed by Sir Hubert Wilkins, said Feb. 15 that Sir Hubert has completed his work for the year and that he and his personnel had left Deception Island, his base, for Montevideo on the steamship Henrik Ibsen.

Captain Wilkins's return to his base was made in the whaler William Scoresby after a terrific battle with mountainous seas. He had been in the antarctic ice three weeks, during two of which he had been lost to radio communication.

Captain Wilkins sailed last September to continue a study of conditions in that region started the previous year. The Byrd expedition reached the antarctic in December, 1928. Rear Admiral Byrd and the various natural scientists with the expedition carried on extensive research work, while Admiral Byrd also made a flight over the south pole.

INSULL GROUP READY TO HELP CHICAGO PAY

CHICAGO (AP)—The parade of the payless quickened Feb. 15 to the gestures of the rich.

In court, evictions of destitute city employees were denied; in the conference chamber, those who control millions prepared to listen to the pleas of those who want cash for the unpaid.

The payless centered their hopes on a meeting of Mayor William Hale Thompson's committee and Silas H. Strawn and his relief group.

However, a new figure climbed aboard the debt-laden financial cart as it lumbered conference-ward—Samuel Insull, utility magnate, who is said to head a group of millionaires ready to come to the aid of Mr. Strawn if Mayor Thompson's advisers enter into accord with the rescue group.

Lewis E. Myers, Mayor Thompson's selection as chairman of the conference, foresaw an agreement, but blocking the path was an old stickler.

Mr. Strawn has declared that cash will be lent only for employees of "essential departments," designating the police, fire and health department employees; Mayor Thompson was just as emphatic in demanding that all employees receive full back pay and assurance of the same in the future.

TRADE ROUTES PACT OUTLINED TO NAVAL PARLEY

'Freedom of Seas' Forcing Itself on Attention of Delegates

FRENCH STATEMENT STYLED 'BOMBSHELL'

Figures of Nations' Naval Demands Are Expected to Be Scaled Down

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is felt by many here that the great problem before the five-power naval conference bears immediately upon the means of protecting the world's trade routes.

What are larger navies for, it is queried. In a limited extent to prevent actual attack upon territories. But much more important is the task of keeping open lines of communication upon the high seas. Particularly this is true as regards the United States. Therefore many believe that a solution of the stagnating problems in which the conference finds itself lies in some guarantee of the inviolability of trade routes. One draft treaty aimed at this goal is in circulation in London at least on the fringes of the conference and perhaps it is nearer to the delegations than most suspect.

This treaty is "to protect maritime trade routes and sea communications." Its central feature is a provision for consultation between the powers whenever the threat of war appears likely to jeopardize open and free communication on the seas. The League of Nations and the Kellogg pact are mentioned as primary guarantees, but the United States is given complete veto rights whether it will have anything to do with the suggested action in the event of a crisis.

The proposition is still very nebulous and the text of the draft treaty shown The Christian Science Monitor correspondent obviously needs much revision. But perhaps here is the germ of an idea which promises a real fundamental approach to the naval question.

Would Appeal to American Opinion

It is obvious that any attempts to protect the world's trade routes would appeal immediately to American public opinion, for the United States above all needs its navy almost exclusively for this purpose. Great Britain, too, needs free seas to bring food and raw materials; France wants an open Mediterranean, Japan is specially interested in an unrestricted Pacific and Italy needs more and more foodstuffs annually.

Thus the conference, despite itself, is driven back to the freedom of the seas issue which was originally barred out. It is not officially here yet, but observers agree that for the real solution of the naval problems the sea law must be strengthened.

The conviction is growing in London that only the introduction of a new element into the situation will bring down the naval estimates presented by each country and enable the conference to write a satisfactory treaty. There is no denying that French insistence upon its 724,000 tons global requirements presents a difficult problem. The British specially are now beginning to realize that unfortunately, however strong their agreement with America may be, the size of the French navy will ultimately force the British up as long as navies are still calculated on the present basis of rival strengths. One individual close to the British delegation calls the French statement a bombshell.

Nations' Demands Too High

However, it must be admitted, that the French only followed the example which had been set them, for all the powers in London unhappily are still considering tonnages along narrow nationalistic lines. Thus the tentative figures which the heads of the delegations have begun to fit into the blank tables are regarded as far too high. Indeed, as regards total tonnage every nation demands either an increase upon or the maintenance of present standards. Great Britain asks to build the least, chiefly because its navy is already strong.

Though the United States would retire three battleships, it projects an extensive cruiser-building program, and probably will replace many destroyers. The Japanese, too, expect to build a considerable tonnage of cruisers and increase slightly its present powerful force of submarines. France jumps appreciably from its present strength, and Italy to attain parity with France would be forced to build most of all.

Thus on the basis of the figures now on the tapis in London, every nation increases or stabilizes its present warships. Observers are beginning to describe the meeting with some accuracy as a conference for building armaments. Happily this situation is only temporary and tentative.

Figures May Be Reduced

Statesmen confidently expect to bring the figures down and three methods so far present themselves. The first concerns chiefly the French estimate of 724,000 tons and its repercussions upon the other navies. It is felt that the French figure contains much "deadwood," that is obsolete or useless craft which are tabulated only to bring the French total up. With this superfluity out it would be possible to treat the French statistics more realistically. The mere hammering at totals of the five powers with no reference to other elements may bring some reductions, it is felt. But this alone will not make a successful treaty possible.

The second method of reducing totals then enters the picture. This

...olves a greater reduction of the battleship fleet of the large powers than has hitherto been officially contemplated. Definitely as an undercurrent throughout the conference it has been felt that some reduction below the battleship strength of 15-15-9 between Great Britain, the United States and Japan, upon which all are agreed, may be possible. The figure most widely quoted is 12-12-7. Were this accepted, considerable savings for the three principal battleship powers would be achieved.

Battleship Seen as Menace

More important, however, is reaction upon France, Italy and Japan. Since the battleship, according to the smaller powers is the greatest menace the larger powers present to them, and the factor which necessitates big submarine forces, there is no reason why the smaller states should not reduce their claims for submarines and auxiliary craft if the big powers make a really commensurate sacrifice in battleships.

At least so runs the argument. Such a reduction might have other helpful repercussions. For example the British and American fleets would, in the view of many, be more nearly equated by drastic reductions than by smaller ones. There has been a definite feeling in London that the last word on battleships had not been uttered when the 15-15-9 proposition was agreed to and perhaps a further cut will help reduce the level of all other naval arms. But these two methods to bring about a shrinkage of the figures are partial and half-hearted. What genuinely is needed in the view of the keenest observers is an entirely new approach to the problem—the introduction of a new factor into the situation.

The French memo contained two significant references on this subject. Everybody noticed that in the first one, France offered to reduce its tonnage appreciably if a security pact could be drawn up. In the second, French reference was not so is a tripartite offer.

With no previous British or American reference to serve as a pretext, the French out of a clear sky made the surprising declaration that war between France and Great Britain or America was unthinkable. It is now felt that this reference gives a clue to the French wishes for a special Atlantic understanding with Britain and America. Just as the Briand-Kellogg pact was originally a bipartite proposition by France, so here is a triparite offer.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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NAVAL PARLEY'S RESULTS STYLED ENCOURAGING

Analysis of Fourth Week Shows 'Genuine Cause for Gratification'

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT
BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the end of the fourth week of the London naval conference the results, though not definitive, are unquestionably encouraging. This has been the liveliest week of all. The meeting enters on a new and important phase. It would be idle to minimize the difficulties which lie ahead, but any calm review of the work already done would show that steady progress is being made toward an agreement which can be signed by the five powers. At first there was some indecision in the movements of the conference, some hesitation in approaching concrete subjects. Suddenly the conference changed its methods. It began to study practical proposals and actual figures. Generalizations had simply served to make the delegates acquainted with each other and it was felt in many quarters that the time had arrived when more precision was indispensable.

Then came the clear-cut American declaration followed by the equally clear-cut British declaration. The French, who had indeed from the beginning displayed the desire to state their case unequivocally, likewise made known their demands. The other delegations have also indicated how far they are prepared to go. Altogether there is the confident belief that the conference has come down to realities.

This belief is strengthened, and not weakened, by the public discussion on submarines, which has been the chief feature of the past week. No topic could be more prickly than that of submarines and it is a proof of the excellent relations which prevail that the delegates could engage in a public debate without the smallest risk to harmony.

Public Opinion Voiced

If there appears to be no prospect of the immediate scrapping of submarines, it is all to the good that public opinion in the various countries against submarines has been strongly expressed and that even those nations which insist on the submarine are foremost in putting forward rules for humanizing submarine warfare.

On this point there is unanimity and the committee to which the matter has been referred should not experience great difficulty in bringing about relations which will be equivalent to the Root resolution in 1921 which France failed to ratify. If submarines are still to be employed, at least they should be prohibited from attacking merchant ships without providing for the safety of passengers and crew. Logically this prohibition seems to render the ruthless sinking of merchant ships impossible, and therefore assuming that the regulations are obeyed what is regarded as the special purpose of the submarine is destroyed. The submarine remains but the most obnoxious function of the submarine is virtually abolished.

Two great powers, Great Britain and the United States go on record as opposed utterly to the submarine. Italy though sitting on the fence appears favorable to its suppression. Japan only proposes to employ the submarine for coastal defense and will be content with smaller types. France alone, for reasons which it has fully set out wants a larger kind of submarine with a wide radius of action and France entirely agrees with the proposed restrictions on its utilization.

Important Advance Made

Obviously impartial judgment of the week's work would be that although the objective is far from being attained an important advance has been made. It may be that the claim made that the submarine decisions alone justify the London conference are somewhat exaggerated, yet such claim illustrated the real value of the month's conversations.

On capital ships there is no doubt that reductions will be urged by the principal powers and that there will be scrapping which will be preliminary to reduction in size, and perhaps the eventual abolition of monstrous fleets. On this there is general consent. To what level battleship fleets should be reduced in the next few years is not yet clear, but hopes are being held out that before the conference ends it will be proposed to get down as low as 12-12-7. These figures are certainly lower than any that have been officially pronounced, but they appear perfectly reasonable.

It is hoped that the difference of opinion as to which battleships will be scrapped will be straightened out and that the suggestion of compensating the United States for the existence of the British Rodney and Nelson by permitting America to build a new battleship of the Rodney type will be dropped.

Scrap and Not Build

Parity as between the United States and Great Britain is excellent but it should be achieved by other means than further building. It is better to scrap to any extent rather than to admit building as a way to parity. The present proposal is that America should get down to 15 battleships as against 15 for Great Britain. But this is alleged to be an insufficient test of parity. Great Britain will still, it is asserted, have a ship superior to the American ships. Therefore Americ should build a new ship. But British Admiralty on such a criterion in a few years would complain that the new American ship was better than any they possess. Surely this would be a renewal in another form of the old competition. Let us take parity in a broad sense and not fuss over trifles.

The cruiser problem is being solved by the proposal that each nation should have the right to exchange smaller for larger cruisers, or vice versa, if it chooses. If it does not choose, it will be because it finds an advantage in avoiding the test of gun for gun and ton for ton. Japan, though asking for more cruisers than the United States is prepared to accord, is almost certain to accept an eventual compromise.

In other respects, notably in the controversy over global tonnage versus limitation by categories, a definite advance is being made, and altogether the fourth week of the conference gives genuine cause for gratification.

President and Party Prepare to Return

LONG KEY, Fla. (AP)—President Hoover and his party, after an early breakfast today, left in three small boats for the Atlantic Ocean fishing banks several miles off Long Key. The President planned to put in a full day in the Gulf Stream.

He will leave Long Key tonight at conclusion of his second fishing expedition in Florida, the first having taken place early in 1929, during his pre-inaugural visit to Miami.

Preparations were made aboard the houseboat Saunterer, chartered for his stay here, for the homeward journey. With the exception of fishing equipment all baggage was packed for removal to the special railroad car that will take him north. Similar getaway activity took place aboard the Kilkenny and the Dixie, Department of Commerce boats on which part of the presidential party has lived since Monday.

The cars of the party will be attached to the second section of a fast train from Florida to New York, arriving at Washington Feb. 17. The train will halt briefly at Miami and Jacksonville and has only one scheduled stop, at Savannah, Ga., between Jacksonville and Richmond, Va.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONTEST ANNOUNCED

Nearly 4000 high school, normal school and teachers' college students throughout New England will enter the national competition conducted under the auspices of the League of Nations Association, for which the first prize is a trip to Europe to watch the League in session at Geneva, it is estimated by the association.

For high school students there will be an examination on March 1. For normal school and teachers' college students there will be an essay contest closing on March 31. In both groups the prizes will be the same: First prize, a trip to Europe; second, $100, and third, $50.

DAMASCENE MOSAICS SHOWN AT WELLESLEY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A remarkable collection of mosaics, the property of M. de Lorey, chief of the French Archæological Institute at Damascus, is on exhibition for the first time in the United States in the Farnsworth Art Museum at Wellesley College.

The collection represents the mosaics, which M. de Lorey discovered hidden beneath plaster on the walls of a Damascus mosque. They represent structures and surroundings of the eighth century when the Moslem invaders converted a Christian church into a mosque. The themes are scenes of palaces, gardens and groves.

Music in Boston

"Fidelio"

Beethoven's "Fidelio" was revived for Boston by the Chicago Civic Opera Company at the Opera House last night, with this cast:

Leonore.....Frida Leider
Marsellina.....Kathleen Kersting
Florestan.....René Maison
Don Pizarro.....Pavlo Ludikar
Fernando.....Edouard Cotreuil
Rocco.....Chase Baromeo
Jaquino.....Giuseppe Cavadore
Conductor.....Emil Cooper

"Fidelio" is the only novelty of the present season. In the present century it had been heard here before but once, in an inadequate production by the itinerant German company, seven years ago. The Metropolitan revived it two years ago, and is repeating it this season. Otherwise it has been known to the present generation in America principally through the Overture "Leonore" No. 3.

Operatic impresarios have been restrained from adventuring with Beethoven's only opera because, no doubt, they were uncertain whether its rather naïve dramatic style would appeal to contemporary audiences. The uncertainty of one of these managements must have been resolved last night, so far as Boston is concerned. The house was filled, and the applause seemed to possess more spontaneity than the present reporter has noted before during this season.

It cannot be denied that from the point of view of "theater," Beethoven's opera leaves much to be desired. Most of the situations can hardly be called convincing, and except for the dungeon scene there is a minimum of dramatic action. But that scene is a thriller, even today, and for the rest, what the opera lacks in theatrical sophistication it more than makes up in its music. Not even the theater can diminish the genius of Beethoven. There is music of great nobility, and there are charming passages in Mozartean style. Finally, the choruses of the prisoners in particular are stamped with the mark of the master.

The Chicagoans' production was worthy of the material. The singing was of unusually high quality throughout. Not only was Mme. Leider's interpretation outstanding, but her associates upheld her with quite exceptional ability. There was much interest in the work of Miss Kersting and of Mr. Baromeo, American acquistions of the company. Miss Kersting, who made her début in Chicago in this part recently, has a voice which, though not large, is remarkably pure in quality, and she proved, in her difficult measures, that she knows well how it should be used.

Mr. Baromeo likewise made an excellent impression. His voice is sonorous and well placed, and he has sufficent dramatic instinct and training to make the jailer a thoroughly sympathetic figure. For a Frenchman, Mr. Maison is a very good German tenor indeed. Mr. Ludikar did what could be done with the absurd figure of the Governor. Mr. Cotreuil was his usual competent self, and Mr. Cavadore succeeded in making a very appealing youth of Jaquino.

Praise must be accorded Mr. Cooper for an excellent reading of the score. His tempi, when they are slow, may be too slow for some tastes, but he displayed a strong feeling for the dramatic possibilities of the score. The playing of the "Leonore" No. 3, between the scenes of the second act, brought a storm of applause. L. A. S.

Stradivarius Quartet

For the third time this season, the Stradivarius Quartet, Wolfe Wolfinsohn, first violin; Alfred Pochon, second violin; Nicolas Moldavan, viola; Gerald Warburg, cello, played at Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University last evening. The number of listeners gathered to hear these players seemed even larger than assembled for the two previous concerts. They scattered themselves throughout the halls and galleries flanking the central courtyard and filled the large space before and beside the players, as well as the small one behind them.

The program began with Beethoven's F major quartet from the early set, Op. 18, No. 1. In this the players had ample opportunity to display their deftness with firm yet resilient rhythms, their quick interplay of timbre and resonance, their warmth and richness of tone. Especially effective were the slow paced measures of the second movement, vibrant and flexible and richly colored in tonal quality.

A brief set of variations from Glière's Quartet No. 4, Op. 64, followed the Beethoven. This was light, charming music, worked round a theme which was interesting and lent itself readily to decoration and alteration. A rather unfamiliar Quartet in E flat major by Dittersdorf concluded the program. This proved to be well-made music, possessed of grace and polish, precision and nicety. Something of the manner of Mozart is in the music; this is hardly strange, since Dittersdorf and Mozart were contemporaries and friends. This little known composer, to judge from last evening's music and from the remarks of the musical histories, owned considerable ability, even a touch of genius. Yet the brilliance of Mozart and Haydn was such that their music quite outshone his and he is therefore little known. The more creditable, then, the research of the Stradivarius players in disclosing the E flat major quartet, a pleasing example of this composer's abilities. C. S. B.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, fifteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Sunday evening, Feb. 16, in the lecture hall, Boston Public Library, Elizabeth Siedoff, pianist.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, in Symphony Hall, fourth of the supplementary concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Monday evening, Feb. 17, at the Hotel Statler, "Compositions in Dance Form" by Angina Enters, 3 p. m.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, concert by Mischa Levitzki, pianist.

Thursday evening, Feb. 20, in Sanders Hall, Cambridge, concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 22, in Symphony Hall, sixteenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, Louise Homer, contralto, and Luella Mellus, soprano.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Jordan Hall, Paul Bregor, pianist.

Sunday evening, Feb. 23, in the Repertory Theater, Stanley Lichtenstein, tenor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at Symphony Hall, fourth supplementary matinée of the Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, in Jordan Hall, Marion Kingsbury, soprano.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 25, in Brown Hall, Suzanne Dabney, soprano, and Madeleine Monnier, violoncellist.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, at the Hotel Statler, Beniamino Gigli, tenor of the Metropolitan Opera House.

Thursday evening, Feb. 27, in Jordan Hall, concert by Rachel Morton, soprano.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 28, in Symphony Hall, seventeenth afternoon concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday afternoon, March 1, in Jordan Hall, concert by Nikolai Orlov, pianist.

Saturday evening, March 1, in Symphony Hall, seventeenth evening concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

CLAUDEL TO DECORATE TWO YALE OFFICIALS

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP) — The decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor will be conferred upon James Rowland Angell, president, and Wilbur L. Cross, dean of Yale Graduate School, Feb. 19, by Paul Claudel, Ambassador of France to the United States.

Notice of the award of these decorations was received from the French Government in December. Later, on the same afternoon, M. Claudel, speaking in French, will give a Francis Bergen Memorial lecture. His subject will be, "Le Drame et la Musique." Yale conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on the Ambassador in 1928.

DARTMOUTH PLAYS HARVARD TONIGHT

Harvard and Dartmouth meet at the Boston Garden tonight in their second hockey game of the season, Harvard having won the first game at Hanover, N. H., by a score of 2 to 1. Harvard is favored to win; but the Green has had plenty of practice since the last contest and will be in better condition to combat the Crimson.

Each side is to use only 12 men which will be a help to the Green for it is not as strong as the locals in regard to substitutions. F. R. G. Giddens '30, Crimson right wing, will play against the Green tonight, and his appearance alone is an added asset to the cause of Harvard. Dartmouth will have a strong following to lend support to the sextet and a game of thrills should be forthcoming.

TEACHERS WILL SEEK RISE IN MAXIMUM PAY

A request for a maximum annual salary of $2500 for elementary and intermediate teachers will be made at the Monday meeting of the Boston School Committee. The teachers voted at a meeting in Tremont Temple to ask the school authorities to petition the Legislature for necessary appropriations.

Should the school committee fail to grant the request of the teachers, it will be asked to give the petitioners permission to make a direct appeal to the Legislature. Failing in the latter request, the matter will be dropped, it was voted. The increase would be approximately $192 a year.

President Invited to Tercentenary

President Hoover may attend the Tercentenary ceremony in Boston which, on July 15, is to mark the 300th anniversary of the establishment of civil government in Massachusetts under the Bay Colony charter of 1630.

In reply to an invitation from Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, President Hoover wrote:

"I should like very much to attend this celebration, but I am not able to say now whether that will be possible.

"I hope, under the circumstances, that you will let me hold the matter in abeyance until the time for the ceremony more nearly approaches, when it will be possible for me to decide whether the official demands upon me will permit me to accept your very courteous invitation."

When the correspondence was made public at the Governor's office, it was announced by the Tercentenary Committee that a delegation would call on the President in Washington soon to "further emphasize the importance of the celebration."

BIG YACHT LAUNCHED AT NEPONSET YARD

Planned for world's cruising, the steel Diesel auxiliary barkentine Intrepid, one of the largest yachts ever built on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, and flying the blue-and-white striped private signal of Walter P. Murphy of New York and Chicago, was launched Feb. 15 from the yard of the George Lawley & Son Corporation.

The latest Intrepid is 205 feet from the end of her clipper bow, to the tip of her handsome taffrail, 152 feet on the waterline, 34 feet beam and 16 feet draft, with a load displacement of 800 tons, being next to the heaviest craft ever constructed at the Lawley yard. Her 1000-horsepower Winton Diesel engine is expected to give her a cruising radius of 6500 miles without the aid of her 19,131 square feet of canvas.

WOOL CREDIT GROUP TO FINANCE GROWERS

Organization of the National Wool Credit Corporation has been completed at Boston by officers of the National Wood Marketing Association, with L. B. Palmer of Columbus, O., president. The Government will give financial aid to wool growers of the Nation through this channel. The corporation has a capital of $1,000,000, furnished by the Federal Farm Board, in addition to a revolving fund of $100,000 for emergency uses.

Values of the wool upon which loans are to be made, are to be fixed by a committee, meeting in Washington, on which will be representatives of the National Wool Marketing Corporation; Draper & Co., Ins.; the Department of Agriculture; the Federal Farm Board, and the mohair growers.

OPIUM ADVISORY GROUP ENDS GENEVA PARLEY

Committee Passes Report Advising Plan to Curb Drug Manufacture

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA — The Advisory Opium Committee brought its session to an end on Feb. 14 with the passing of a draft report on its work, the main feature of which was the production of a plan for direct limitation of the manufacture of narcotic drugs, which is to be laid before the conference of representatives of drug-manufacturing and other countries.

This makes a decisive step toward prevention of the abuses of the drug trade, but the success of the scheme will depend upon the good will and determination which governments of the manufacturing countries evince in carrying it out.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the ratification of the Geneva opium convention, but the Advisory Committee expresses regret in the report that Argentina, Paraguay and Salvador have not yet put the Hague convention into force, that 17 Latin-American states are not parties to the Geneva convention and that few of them have sent in reports.

As to the enlargement of the committee the report suggests that new members be chosen from non-manufacturing countries suffering severely from illicit traffic, such as Egypt, Canada, Austria and Uruguay, and from other countries which from the viewpoint of geographical position are of importance, such as the Balkan, Baltic and Latin-American states.

Medal Rewards Act of Bravery

LAWRENCE, Mass. (AP)—Harry F. Christie, former athlete of Lawrence High School and Phillips Academy of Andover, has received the Samuel Insull medal for conspicuous bravery, Fred H. Sargent, president of the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company, announced Feb. 15. The award was made by the National Electric Light Association.

Presentation of the medal to Mr. Christie will be made Feb. 22, with appropriate exercises.

On June 12, 1929, Mr. Christie rescued Robert Hanlon, a fellow employee of the Lawrence Gas & Electric Company, who grasped a live wire while working at the top of a pole. Mr. Christie went up the pole, shut off the power, removed Mr. Hanlon's life belt from which he was hanging, and then assisted the line crew in lowering him to the street, where he was resuscitated.

'Romantic' Chemistry Interests Students

Let students acquire the "willingness to marvel" and the problem of teaching chemistry will solve itself, Dr. E. T. Davis of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told the members of the New England Association of Chemistry Teachers at the Hyde Park High School today.

A romantic interest in the marvels of natural science, rather than a desire for money profit, motivated the efforts and accomplishments of such men as Newton Boyle and the rest, said Dr. Davis. Teach chemistry through the history of such men and students will approach the subject with the same fascination for its wonders as characterized their work, he said. "With such interest on the part of the student the teacher's problem will be to keep up with the eagerness of his classes rather than to force them to study."

Nearly 50 teachers attended the meeting after having been the guests of the school at luncheon.

Lots of 'No Places Like' May Pour From Machine

KANSAS CITY (AP)—Leonard P. Reaume of Detroit, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, predicted here Feb. 14 that mass production like that of the motor industry builders will cut home costs in half for the "80 per cent of the population living on incomes of $2000 a year or less."

"Builders, working on the old unit plan, have doubled their costs," he said. "Unless something drastic is done America soon will be a nation of apartment dwellers."

EVANS HONORED BY POLICE

A testimonial dinner was tendered to Thomas C. Evans, recently retired deputy superintendent of the Boston police department, at the police headquarters Feb. 14. More than 100 officers, Commissioner Wilson and Superintendent Crowley were present to greet the retiring official and present him with an electric refrigerator.

MASONS PRESENT JEWEL

Right Worshipful Arnold B. Crosby, District Deputy Grand Master of the Third Masonic District, was tendered a reception and greeting in honor of his recent appointment, by Faith Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Feb. 14, at the Masonic Apartments, Charlestown. A jewel representing his office was presented by Grand Marshal Charles C. Balcom.

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HUGHES DEBATE REOPENS MOVE TO CURB COURT

Liberals in Congress Resist Alleged Encroachment on Legislative Powers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The real significance of the contest waged in the Senate over the nomination of Charles E. Hughes, as Chief Justice of the United States, is not the challenge of the appointee, but opposition to the ever-expanding economic jurisdiction assumed by the Supreme Court.

It is this factor that explains the widespread interest among earnest and thinking citizens in all ranks throughout the Nation. For the first time in at least more than a decade, as far as can be recalled by observers here, the highest court of the land has been vigorously and searchingly deliberated—and to say the least seriously found wanting in the view of a powerful and varied group of state representatives.

It is this fact that impressed itself upon the country and made the controversy over Mr. Hughes's selection extend far beyond the question of his eligibility This does not mean that that issue was lightly raised or lightly taken by the opposition. Quite the opposite. The senators challenging Mr. Hughes conceded his great legal talents, his distinguished public service. But they most decisively disapproved of his economic views and from this fundamental inevitably the discussion turned on the court itself.

Five-to-Four Decisions

For years the court by a majority, in some instances by a five to four vote, in a series of judgments has step by step assumed an ever greater control over economic problems, chiefly those involving utility rate-making matters. This has aroused intensive discussion in business, professional and political circles. But while, of course, the decisions in the individual instances received publicity the deeper significance of the policy of the tribunal was not generally grasped. It is not in the nature of such things to become subjects of popular deliberation.

But in congressional and economic quarters the court's activities were keenly debated. Liberal elements were growing sharply critical. But except for more or less academic discussion of the matter in liberal organs there was little public comment. Yet under the surface the question was growingly acute. When a few weeks after a majority of the court had handed down a decision which by setting up a certain rate-making basis gave the Baltimore Street Car Company an increased fare, President Hoover nominated Mr. Hughes for the bench, it was inevitable that a contest on the appointment should expand to include the economic jurisdiction and philosophy of the court.

Mr. Hughes, with his record as the counsel for great utility and other corporate interests, was naturally charged by his opponents with being corporation-minded. And with the searchlight turned on him, it soon swept the whole judicial horizon, and the great question heretofore discussed only in more or less academic realms became a national controversy.

Liberals Continue Campaign

That the protagonists grasp the real significance of the debate on Mr. Hughes is indicated by the vigor with which the discussion is being continued by both sides. The liberals returned to the debate despite the confirmation of Mr. Hughes. They made it plain that henceforth they proposed keeping the Supreme Court under public discussion by forcing the issue of the tribunal's jurisdiction.

One of their number, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, reopened the century-old controversy by offering a constitutional amendment restricting the court's power to pass on legislation. Mr. Brookhart repeated what has been said hundreds of times before, that such authority is not in the Constitution and is self-assumed.

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, himself an attorney, voiced his group's position with a declaration that henceforth the tribunal's policy would be a vital issue with them.

"This fight," he said, "has centered the attention of the American people on the Supreme Court as it has not been centered since the Dred Scott opinion. That decision affected human slavery. The reason why this discussion of the Supreme Court in the Senate has caught the attention of the people is because there is building up a judicial system of law that is fast bringing economic slavery to the people."

Spirited Defense Started

As fully cognizant of the political and economic import of the issues raised by the opposition, supporters of Mr. Hughes and the court are making answer. During the debate over the nomination, interestingly enough, the proponents had very little to say, and what they did say consisted practically entirely of refutations of the charges against Mr. Hughes. During the three days of active debate on the nomination, of the more than a score of speeches delivered less than a third were by proponents.

But with the question of confirmation disposed of and with the opposition, which considers that it scored a marked success in the debate, unabatingly pressing the issue, leaders of the proponents deem it tactically expedient to make a more spirited defense. This is wholly acceptable to the opposition, which is desirous of impressing the controversy on the public thought. With a congressional election looming in the coming months the issue is "made to order" for them.

While the intensity of the attack on the court may have surprised the general public, the underlying issues are practically as old as the tribunal itself. They go back to the days of Chief Justice John Marshall, who first laid down the tenet that the tribunal had the authority to set aside acts of Congress on the ground that they were not in accord with the Constitution.

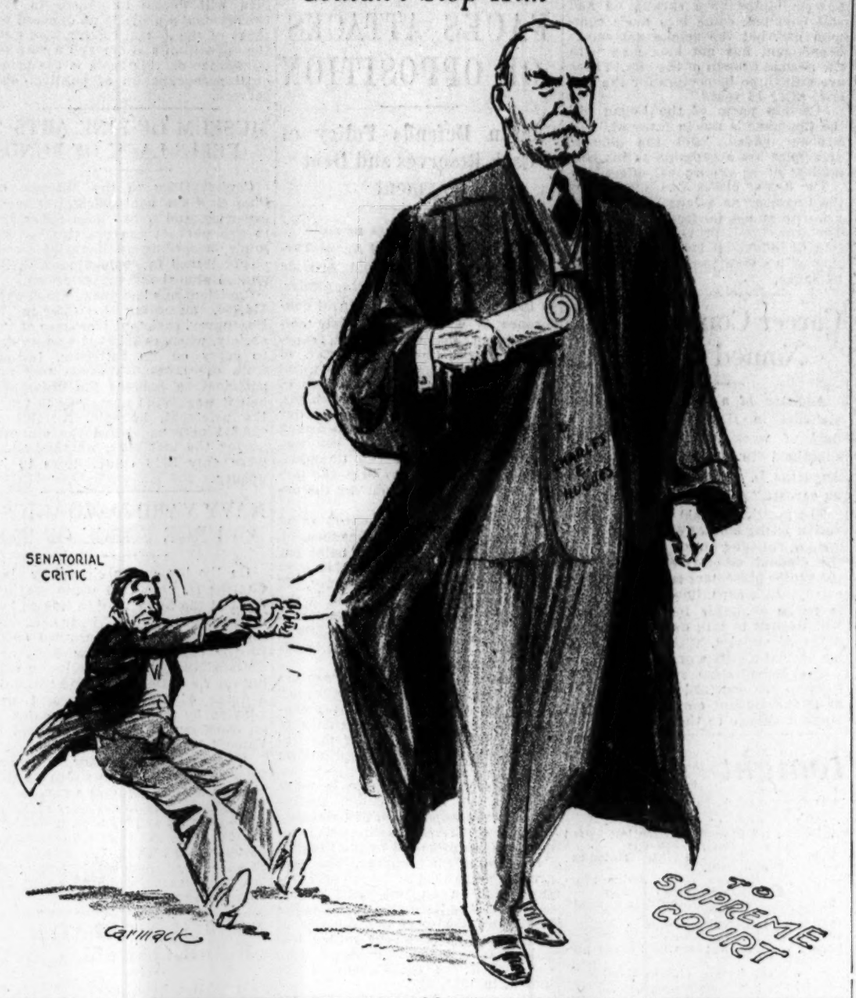
Issue Has Long History

Through the history of the Nation and the court this issue has always been current in varying degrees of emphasis. The famous Dred Scott decision was a phrase of the controversy. When following the Civil War the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted with the proviso relating to deprivation of property "without due process of law," the court after reversing itself on various occasions more and more encroached on the economic field until in the last few years in a series of decisions in railroad, street car and other utility cases, a majority of the tribunal has definitely instituted an economic-control policy.

That such a course would inevitably lead to political clash was certain. There were rumbles of this growing conflict in 1914 when Theodore Roosevelt, in his Bull Moose candidacy, had a plank in his platform calling for curtailment of the court's authority, and more recently in 1924, when the elder Senator La Follettee, in his independent-progressive campaign, called for outright subordination of the tribunal to Congress.

Where the contest will lead only time will disclose. As has been said basically the controversy dates back to the very founding of the Union. Jefferson dissented from Marshall's Federalist code. Today Borah, Glass, and even members of the tribunal itself, Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Stone, do likewise, asserting that the court has ceased to be merely a legal agency but has taken unto itself the deciding of great economic issues that are related in no certain way with the law, an assumption of jurisdiction they assert not even the great first Chief Justice would have claimed.

Couldn't Stop Him



NEW ORLEANS GREETS COOLIDGES AS GUESTS

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—In happy vacation mood, former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge reached New Orleans, Feb. 13, from Florida, for a day's visit, before going to the Pacific coast on business.

Hundreds of people swarmed the railroad station and shouted greetings as they emerged from an ordinary Pullman. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge received visitors, including Gov. Huey P. Long. Mr. Coolidge said he was having a good time, but gave forth not a word on politics.

BILL PROPOSES POWER BOARD OF CIVILIANS

Couzens Suggests Three at $10,000 Each to Displace Cabinet Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Complete reorganization of the Federal Power Commission with three full-time civilian members at $10,000 each in place of the three present Cabinet members, and free scope in employing personnel, is proposed in a bill that James Couzens (R.), Senator from Michigan and chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, has prepared for immediate introduction.

The Senate is preparing for an examination of the commission's activities. In the meantime, Mr. Couzens's proposals will form the basis for legislative enactment. The Administration favors a shift in the commission membership, and each of of three Cabinet members now putting in part-time work as nominal head of the important office has urged the same step.

Mr. Couzens, it is said, will introduce a second bill later greately increasing the commission's powers of rate making and regulation. The bill setting up the proposed communications commission carried an amendment which would have included power regulation as well as wire, cable and radio regulation all under one authority. With the purpose of expediting action on the power commission, Mr. Couzens has now separated these functions, and drafted a tentative bill similar to that introduced in the House by Clifton A. Woodrum (D.), from Virginia dealing only with power.

Charles A. Russell, solicitor of the commission will be the first witness in the coming investigation and the inquiry will take up projects that have been pending before the commission for years, notably that involving the Insull bid for the Cumberland Falls (Ky.) power site.

Hundreds of millions are believed to be involved in the accounting work of the board, all affecting the rates which consumers must eventually pay, or which the Government must hand out under the 50-year recapture clause of the 1920 law. Recently testimony given by members of the commission at the House Appropriations Committee was published, revealing that more than $350,000,000 of cost claims have never been acted on by the commission. An average of only three accountants have been employed to check these huge claims, testimony showed. Six power companies have refused the commission access to their books, with no action resulting to compel them to comply.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Senate considered individual amendments to metal section of tariff bill, with Thomas J. Walsh (D.) proposing aluminum rates reduction.

House passed independent offices appropriation bill carrying more than half a billion dollars for war veteran activities.

Expenditures Committee continued hearings on Shreve bill to increase salaries of assistant heads of government departments.

Patents Committee took additional testimony on Vestal bill to amend copyright laws.

Comptroller-General McCarl criticized before Expenditures Committee for reversing compensation award rulings of Veterans' Bureau.

Appropriations Sub-Committee to investigate use of federal funds in eradication of fruit fly decided to go to Florida Feb. 23.

Senate confirmed nominations of Miss Annabel Mathews of Gainesville, Ga., as member of the Board of Tax Appeals, and of Daniel F. Brettenstein to be marshal for the Northern District of New York.

Reorganization of air mail contracts, placing them on a mileage instead of the present poundage basis, and allowing the Postmaster-General to enter them without preliminary advertisement for bids, was proposed in a bill introduced by Senator McNary (R.), Oregon.

Discontinuance of coinage of two and a half dollar gold pieces was proposed in a bill by Representative Perkins (R.), New Jersey, based on Secretary Mellon's recommendations.

CONGRESS SCANS AMENDMENT OF ELECTORAL LAW

'Lame Duck' Session and Succession to Presidency Two of Questions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Legislation designed to eliminate deficiencies and obscurities in the Constitution regarding the election of the President and Vice-President is being seriously considered in Congress.

Charles L. Gifford (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, recently named chairman of the House Committee on Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, has laid the matter before his committee in a call for a constitutional amendment that will clear up the vexing possibilities.

For years Congress has had before it the Norris "lame duck" amendment that deals with part of the difficulties of the situation. The Senate has already approved the measure and it is scheduled to come up for action in the House in the spring.

It is Mr. Gifford's desire to deal with the entire problem at one time. Mr. Norris's resolution would do away with the short session every other year by fixing the convening date of Congress around the first of each year. He would inaugurate the incoming President at the same time. Mr. Gifford proposes to plug up possible exigencies concerning presidential succession that now exist in the Constitution.

He points out that a number of important questions relating to this matter are wholly unanswered in the Constitution as it now stands. Some of these are as follows:

"Does the Secretary of State succeed to the Presidency if for any reason there is no constitutionally elected President by March 4?"

"When the election is thrown into the House of Representatives shall the choice of a President be left to the House that is about to go out of existence even though it may be under control of the party defeated at the last election?"

In addition to his resolution on this issue Mr. Gifford's committee has before it two other measures offered by Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.), Representative from New York, and Edward E. Browne (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, dealing with phases of the election questions. Mr. Browne's bill provides for the installation of the Vice-President-elect in the instance of the passing of the President-elect and also placing in Congress the authority of determining the successor should both pass on.

The House Committee proposes a thorough canvass of the question before reporting legislation. At its open hearings on the subject now under way it plans to hear Constitutional authorities.

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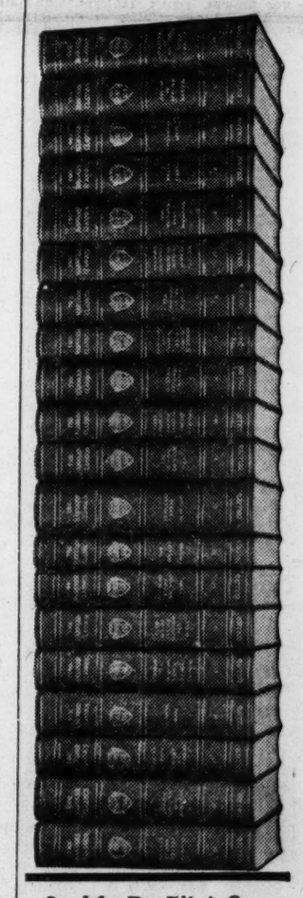

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BUTLER ENTERS RACE FOR G. O. P. SENATE CHOICE

He Will Try to Make Issue of Economic Welfare in New England

William M. Butler, United States Senator from Massachusetts from 1924 to 1926, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for the Senate this year.

Mr. Butler indicated that he would attempt to make the industrial and economic welfare of New England the major issue in his campaign. He said that he would announce his stand on prohibition "within a month."

His statement follows:

"I am a candidate for the Republican nomination for the United States Senate.

"I have sat in both branches of the Legislature on Beacon Hill. I have been President of the State Senate. I have sat in the United States Senate.

"I have always been a Republican. I should go to the Senate as such, to co-operate with the party therein. I have, for years, sat in its councils, state and national. I have had a hand in shaping its policies and campaigns.

Looks to Business Interest

"Massachusetts is pre-eminently a business and industrial State. Strangely, of the last 9 senators from Massachusetts but three, beside myself, have been business men. I should go to the Senate, among other purposes, to build up and protect its business and industrial prosperity from a competing South and West. The facts should be faced.

"One of the great problems before Massachusetts always is its business and industrial prosperity. It is in business I have been engaged. I think I know its condition. I should go to the Senate as a business man, my concern, how the people of Massachusetts are fed, clothed, housed, educated, and in their right to rest, recreation and recuperation. The prosperity of Massachusetts depends on the welfare of its workers.

Would Resist Assaults

"I am making this statement at this time partly to clarify the political situation in Massachusetts. The people have a right to know who their candidates may be, and what they stand for, and so far as I am personally concerned I stand for resistance to the assaults being made upon Massachusetts and New England in other sections of the country. Massachusetts and New England will not take such assaults lying down.

"Another of the great issues of the hour, prohibition, I shall meet squarely in another statement and within a month."

Mr. Butler is the second aspirant for the Republican nomination. A short time ago Eben S. Draper, former state Senator from Hopedale, announced his intention to seek the office from which Frederick H. Gillett of Springfield will retire at the end of his present term.

The Opera Season

Saturday evening, Feb. 15—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with Mmes. Muzio, Van Gordon; Messrs. Cortis, Inghilleri, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

CHAMBER BACKS BILL REGULATING SMOKE NUISANCE

Logan Measure Provides Enforcement Machine for Present Law

The Logan bill has received the indorsement of the Boston Chamber of Commerce because it provides for a rational program of improvement in abating the smoke nuisance, according to Ellerton J. Brehaut, manager of the civic bureau of the Chamber. The Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with the city health department and other public organizations, has announced that it will support passage of the measure at the hearing to be given at the State House Monday.

"The Chamber of Commerce is strongly against any measure or movement to make it more difficult for industry to operate," Mr. Brehaut emphasized. "Seeking to attach drastic penalties against industrial organizations because of the smoke nuisance will never bring about the progress desired. What we need is an orderly method of rational procedure and the Logan bill will provide that.

"The present law provides a reasonable standard to go by, the Logan bill takes the present law as it stands and attempts to provide the machinery for its proper enforcement. The city has never done enough to provide for combating this nuisance.

In 1912, the present law, which provided for three inspectors for this district, was passed. Since then, new buildings have sprung up and soft coal has come into more common use, but the smoke abatement department has not kept step with the normal growth of the city. There are still three inspectors for the district after 18 years."

"Certain parts of the Logan bill the Chamber is not in favor of," Mr. Brehaut added. "But the general principles are acceptable as the best method of procedure yet offered."

The Kewer bill is also indorsed by the Chamber as a long-range measure with an eye for future protection. The Kewer bill provides for regulation in industrial building construction with a view to preventing smoke nuisance.

Career Consultant Named at Harvard

Addition of a new means to aid students in Harvard to choose a field of work after graduation is contained in the appointment of Augustus L. Putnam as "consultant on careers."

The position is said to be an innovation in the field of vocational guidance at colleges. It is not to supplant the student employment office, nor the senior placement service recently set up. As a consultant, Mr. Putnam is to be available for any student who desires to talk over the various fields of activity, with reference to his special abilities or tastes.

The consultative services of Mr. Putnam are provided by the college, as is the student employment office, without charge to the students.

FRENCH BUDGET FACES ATTACKS OF OPPOSITION

Cheron Defends Policy of Cash Reserves and Debt Payment

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The return of André Tardieu, Prime Minister, and Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Paris from the London naval conference is welcomed by their colleagues in the Government, especially Henri Cheron, Minister of Finance, who is undergoing the usual crossfire experienced by holders of his portfolio during budget debates.

Just as Louis Loucheur, Minister of Labor, bore the brunt of the attack when the social insurance law was being bombarded in the Chamber, even so M. Cheron has been the target for the opposition during the debate on the finance bill.

Having submitted an encouraging report on the country's finances, M. Cheron is now obliged to point out that this satisfactory condition does not justify raids on the treasury. "If I had time," he said, speaking in the Chamber, "I would gladly compose a eulogy of poverty. A Finance Minister who is believed to be rich is exposed to many dangers."

Defending the Treasury against the charge of "insolent opulence," M. Cheron declared he had been economical because it was his duty to be so and it is the duty of the Nation's representatives to continue on that road.

M. Cheron's policy is to increase reserves and pay off debts. He insists on the importance of balancing the budget without drawing on Treasury funds as proposed by the Finance Committee of the Chamber. This program is applauded by Raymond Poincaré, who in an important article contributed to Excelsior applauds the thrift and ability of the Minister of Finance. M. Charon in return has paid a tribute to M. Poincaré, who established the equilibrium of the budget in 1926.

The conflict between the Finance Committee and the Minister of Finance is due to the fact that the committee is dominated by opposition parties. M. Cheron maintains that the Finance Committee's intention to use 1,150,000,000 francs of German reparations payments to balance the 1930 budget is economically unjustifiable. Whether M. Tardieu will decide to adhere to the Government's projects as opposed to those of the Finance Committee and the opposition and demand a vote of confidence on this basis is the principal preoccupation of political observers.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS FEELS LACK OF FUNDS

Contributions to the Museum of Fine Arts are not sufficient to meet expenses, and it has been necessary to use part of the principal of its funds, according to financial statements issued in connection with its annual appeal for subscriptions.

Contributions last year totaled only $94,000, according to Charles E. Humphrey, assistant treasurer of the society, whereas $360,000 was needed to carry on its activities. Income from the museum's funds was not sufficient to balance the difference, and it was found necessary to touch the principal, he said. A total of 393,831 persons visited the museum during the last year, whereas there were only 3240 contributors to its upkeep.

NAVY YARD MECHANICS URGE FORCE OF 2500

On the basis of a charge by Gen. Charles H. Cole that while employment at the Navy Yard in Boston had decreased more than 25 per cent during January, it had increased about 20 per cent at the New York and Philadelphia yards, a resolution asking the Navy Department to maintain a force of 2500 at the yard was adopted by navy yard mechanics at an overflow protest meeting held in Faneuil Hall.

A letter from Governor Allen was read at the meeting in which he said that he would soon call a conference of business men to consider methods of improving employment conditions at the yard. A resolution pledging co-operation with the Governor's conference was adopted. About 1400 workers are now employed at the Charlestown yard.

CHURCH NOMINATED BROOKLINE SELECTMAN

Brookline held its annual citizens' caucus Feb. 14 and David B. Church won nomination as selectman over Theodore G. Bremer, present holder of the position. Mr. Church's victory was the only surprise in the several contests for official positions.

Other members of the board were all renominated. All members of the present school committee were renominated, as were members of the School Board; assessor, John T. Comerford, and constables, Michael F. Fahey, Charles L. Hapgood, Matthew S. McNeilly, Dell W. Turner and John E. Griffin.

MAINE DEMOCRATS TO MEET

ROCKLAND, Me. (AP)—Edward G. Moran, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, has announced that the party would hold its state convention in Lewiston on March 19. Mr. Moran said the official call probably would be issued Monday.

NEW ENGLAND SHOWS GAIN IN AVERAGE INCOME

Per Capita Earnings Rise Fourteen Per Cent in Seven Years

One person is added to New England's population every 4⅔ minutes, according to a study completed by the New England Council's research committee. The statistics also show that the average income in New England increased 14 per cent from 1919 to 1926 while the per capita income throughout the United States increased 3 per cent.

The results of the study are embodied in a folder "The People of New England." The survey shows a gain of $116 in the per capita wealth of New England between 1921 and 1927, whereas there was a loss of $45 in the same figure for the Nation at large in the same period.

"Over $6,500,000,000 represents the annual income of New England, or roughly, 9 per cent of the country's total," the council declares. "Manufacturing is the largest single source of this income, being responsible for about one-third. Factory workers are receiving an average wage of 14 per cent greater than that received in 1919, which amounts to an increase of about $146 a year. The individual bank deposits represent 12½ per cent of the total of such deposits of the country, amounting in 1929 to more than $6,000,000,000.

"Fourteen per cent of the country's savings depositors are in New England and they deposit over 16 per cent of the country's total savings. Similarly New Englanders have more than their share of life insurance, 7 per cent of the total population having 7½ per cent of the life insurance written in the United States.

"Education is in a position which upholds New England's traditions. There are twice as many schools in a given area in New England as there are in the country as a whole, and the students remain in the schools longer. New England's private schools have over 13 per cent of the enrollment in such schools in the country. The public schools have a total annual enrollment of more than 1,500,000. The college enrollment comprises 8 per cent of the country's total."

NINE MOTORS SEIZED ON VERMONT BORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ALBANS—Nine automobiles and more than 4600 bottles of liquor were seized during January as a result of the law enforcement activities of the customs and border patrol officers of the Vermont district, under the direction of Harry C. Whitehill, collector. In addition to the nine automobiles, which were valued at $1990, seizures for the month included four horses, with sleighs and tackle, valued at $327, and 1331 pounds of wool valued at $49.

Sixty-seven violations of customs laws were handled during the month, and fines and penalties amounting to $3461 were collected.

RELIGIOUS COURSE OFFERED

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Constantly increasing demand on the part of Norwich University students, for courses of the type offered by the department of philosophy and education, has resulted in the addition of a course in comparative religions, it is announced by Prof. Walter H. Gould, head of the department.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Annual dinner and dance, Boston Fish Bureau and the Massachusetts Fisheries Association; entertainment and speaking, main dining room, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6:30.

Lecture by Count Von Luckner on "Sea Raids of a Friendly Enemy" and "My Buccaneering Cruise"; Tremont Temple, 7:45.

Annual reunion and dinner, class of 1902, Boston English High School; guest and speaker, William B. Snow, assistant superintendent of schools; entertainment, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; entertainment by "Friskella," English magician, from the National Entertainment Bureau of Boston, Auditorium, Club House, 8.

West Roxbury Citizens' Association, dramatics by Roxbury Latin School; school, 8.

Hotel Statler; dinner, Daly's Golden Rule Shoe Company, ballroom, 6:30; dinner, Atlantic Salt Company, Parlor E, 6:30; dinner and dance, Mystic Order of Bagmen, Salle Moderne, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza; inaugural ball, Shepard Stores, ballroom and foyer, 8.

Music

Symphony Hall—The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—"The Middle Watch," 8:15.
Colonial—"Simple Simon," Ed Wynn, 8:15.
Majestic—"Babes in Toyland," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Washington and Lincoln memorial exercises, address by Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, Symphony Hall, 8.

Old South Meeting House forum; talk by Dr. Bruno Roselli, exchange professor at Vassar College, on "The Outlook for Democracy in Fascist Italy," auspices Old South Association, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Boston City Club; illustrated lecture by Fletcher Briggs on "Switzerland: Peaks and People." Lecture Hall, 3:30; piano recital by Elizabeth Sledoff, Lecture Hall, 8.

Ford Hall forum, talk by Prof. Harry A. Overstreet, of the College of the City of New York, on "Our Unconscious Fabrications"; musical entertainment by Miss Dorothy Fairbanks Baeller, soprano; Miss Louise Johnson, violinist, and Miss Mildred Cooke Johnson, accompanist; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place and Bowdoin Street, 7:30.

Concert and open forum; talk on "Political Parties Here and Abaroad," by Morris Hillquit; concert by Dorothy Fairbanks Baeller, soprano; Louise Johnson, violinist, and Miss Mildred Cooke Johnson, accompanist; auspices Boston Y. M. H. A.; Y. M. H. A. Building, Seaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, 8:30.

Boston Square and Compass Club; concert by Boston Light Opera Company, Auditorium, Clubhouse, 4.

Children's Museum of Boston; lecture on "Little Things and Big Things: Stories of the Microscope and the Telescope," by John C. Packard, head of the science department, Brookline High School; Lecture Hall of Museum, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Hour of organ music in series by William E. Zeuch, First Church of Boston, corner Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

Women's City Club; concert by Florestan Trio, clubhouse, 6:30.

Twilight talk by Dr. Henry L. Southwick, Emerson College of Oratory, auspices New England Woman's Press Association, studio of the president, Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney, 82 Chestnut Street, 4:45.

Lecture by Mrs. Annie Russell Marble on "The Novel—Then and Now"; Crystal Room, Hotel Kenmore, 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert, Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, 3:30.

Current Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 4:30 except Monday, when the museum is closed. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Books illustrated by Auguste Lepere, lent by William A. Sargent; eighteenth century French color prints, lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d; etchings by Rembrandt; etchings by Daniel Chodowiecki; etchings by Charles Keene; contemporary American etchings.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25 cents. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge — Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Exhibitions: Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum; exhibition of etchings of Rembrandt van Rijn; exhibition of early Chinese pottery and rubbings of Chinese stone of the Han Dynasty, from the Charles Bain Hoyt collection.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Statuettes of interest to children by Bashka Paeff. Also exhibition of etchings of dogs, by Marguerite Kirmse. Through Feb. 15.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Wood engravings after Winslow Homer. Through Feb. 15. Also colored prints by T. S. Simonds. Through Feb. 15.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual Winter Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings. Through Feb. 15.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elizabeth Piuttibarth. Through Feb. 15.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Prints by modern American and Continental etchers. Through Feb. 15.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—Fifteenth century woodcuts. Through Feb. 28.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Exhibition of paintings by Arthur Gibbs Burton; portraits by Martha Crocker; lithographs by George Bellows.

Scherwee Studios, 665 Boylston Street—Prints by Malcolm Osborne, Martin Hardie and Francis Dodd. Through month of February.

Boston Society of Independent Artists, 40 Joy Street—Fourth annual exhibition, Feb. 9 through 28. Open Sundays 3:30 to 6; weekdays, 11 to 6.

Myles Standish Galleries, Myles Standish Hotel, Kenmore Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of oils, water colors and pastels by American artists; water colors of Italy by G. T. Chan; chalk drawings by Robert Strong Woodward. Through Feb. 15.

N. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings of New England landscapes by Bertus Pietersz. Through Feb. 15.

J. F. Olsson Gallery, 43 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors and etchings by Sears Gallagher. Through March 1.

Mrs. Pancoast's Gallery, 154 Newbury Street—Paintings by "moderns," Kroll, Brumback, Sloan, Karfiol and others. Through Feb. 15.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by six members of guild. Through Feb. 15.

Vital Studio, 204-209 Pierce Building, Copley Square—Paintings, water colors and pastels.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Admission free. Open daily 9 to 5; Sundays 1:30 to 5. Holidays all day. Exhibits from world-wide sources of natural history and the people of many lands not to be seen elsewhere in Greater Boston and some not in New England. A general museum with adapted activities for all ages. Objects clarified by story labels and special arrangement, include animals, birds of all countries, butterflies of the world, insects, sea life, rocks and minerals, dolls of all countries and costumes and colonial doll house cases telling the stories of Japan, China, Egypt, India, North American Indians, Latin America, the Philippines, Greenland, Early America. Mildred E. Manter, director.

PARAGUAY RECEIVES U. S. ENVOY

ASUNCION, Paraguay (By U. P.)—Post Wheeler, Amercan minister, presented his credentials to President Jose Guggiari Feb. 13. The two conversed cordially and at some length following the ceremony.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Charlie Ray and Eddie Fitzgerald.
5:20 Foot Stimulators.
5:50 WEEI Dinner Music; news.
7:00 NBC, Premier Radiocast of Puccini's "Manon Lescaut"; Mme. Frances Alda, soprano; Pasquale Amato, baritone; Mario Chamlee, tenor; Merle Alcock contralto; Giuseppe La Puma, bass; direction of Gennaro Papi; Narrator Alois Mavrilia.
8:00 Lewandos' Organ Melodies.
8:30 NBC, "Launderland Lyrics"; Bernice Taylor, soprano; Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, General Electric Hour: Symphony Orchestra; direction of Walter Damrosch; "Adventures in Science," Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Mrs. Charles H. Geissler; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-302m)

5:00 p. m.—Dickinson-Streeter organ.
5:45 "Phantom Fingers."
6:02 Recital—Edith Noyes Greene.
6:19 Chimes; Sport Digest.
6:30 Singing the Blues.
6:45 "Safer Massachusetts"; Sketch, "Not So Dumb."
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Le Boeuf Penmen.
7:30 NBC Fuller Man: Earle Spicer, baritone; concert orchestra.
8:00 NBC, "Dixie Circus."
8:15 Burgess Nature League.
8:45 Furman Fordham, tenor.
9:00 "Gentlemen of the Press": Waterbury (Conn.) Republican-American.
9:30 NBC, Minstrel program.
10:00 "Dixie Trail": Sketch and music.
10:30 Bert Lowe's Statler Orchestra.
11:00 NBC, Longines time; weather.
11:03 Sport Digest.
11:08 Sager Hockey: Bruins-Toronto game, from telegraph notes.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p.m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:45 Henry G. Wilton Realtors.
6:00 Scott Dinner Orchestra; Oracle.
6:15 Netoco Concert Orchestra.
6:30 Riverside Ramblers: concert.
6:45 David Book of the Opera Donizetti.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:10 The Troubadours.
7:20 Talk, A. J. Philpott.
7:30 Babson Finance Period.
7:45 From Boston Opera House: Chicago Civic Opera Company's production of Verdi's "Il Trovatore"; Mmes. Muzio, Hermanoy, Van Gordon, Morelato; Messrs. Inghilleri, Cortis, Lazzari, Oliviero; Moranzoni, conductor.
11:00 Time; news.
11:10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
11:30 Jimmie Gallagher and his orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lowe and his orchestra.
12:30 a.m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Organ Recital.
5:30 String Trio.
6:00 Fishermen's Evening Program.
6:30 WHDH Concert Orchestra.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 16

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:55 a. m.—The Old South Church.
1:00 p. m.—O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
12:30 Lithuanian Music: Miss Ona Kaskas, contralto; Joseph Bobrovich, tenor; accompanist, Arthur Fiedler.
1:00 NBC, Attempted pickup from Holland of address by Judge Loder, formerly Chief Judge World Court; special Dutch musical concert.
2:00 Faneuil Hall Markets' Program: soloist; orchestra.
3:00 Questions and Answers, Sam Curtis.
3:15 Masterpiece Pianist; William McGillicuddy, reader.
3:30 Sam Curtis Radio Chat.
3:45 Jordan Marsh Book Talk.
4:00 NBC, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman Hour.
5:00 NBC, Davey Hour: talk by Martin L. Davey; Margaret Olsen, soprano; Walter Preston, baritone; Henry Shope, Judson House, tenors; James Stanley, bass.
6:00 Coes & Young Candlelight Tour.
6:30 NBC, Old Company's Songalogue: male quartet.
7:00 NBC, Durant Heroes of the World: "Disraeli."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert: Walter Smith and his band.
9:00 Sunday Night Talk, W. S. Packer.
9:10 Hon J. Weston Allen.
9:15 NBC, Atwater Kent Hour: Kathleen Stewart, pianist; Tito Schipa, tenor; orchestra, direction of Josef Pasternack.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions, direction of Jean Goldkette.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's: rural sketch.
11:15 News; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

11:00 a. m.—Trinity Church (Episcopal).
1:00 p. m.—"Our Famous Contemporaries"; Mary Emma Woolley, president of Mt. Holyoke College.
1:45 Edward MacHugh, baritone.
2:00 NBC, Roxy Symphony Orchestra.
3:00 Roy Clair Romance of Jewels.
3:30 "Melody Parade."
4:30 NBC, Duo Disc Duo; concert orchestra.
5:00 Chimes; NBC, National Religious Service.
6:00 Michael Ahern, baritone; Harry Goldman, 'cellist; Wilbur Burleigh, pianist.
6:30 NBC, "In the Spotlight": Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; Richard Maxwell, tenor.
7:00 John Orth, pianist.
7:30 NBC, Williams' Oilomatics: Fred Waldner, tenor; orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies: Mixed quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour: Judge Florence Allen; sketches; music.
9:15 NBC, "Salon Singers"; mixed chorus; organ.
9:45 Candle Light Quintette.
10:15 Sport Digest.
10:30 WBZ Players; weather; Sager program.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 to 11 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 The Temple Israel.
12:15 p. m.—Morey Pearl's orchestra.
12:30 CBS, from London: Frederic William Wile.
12:45 Morey Pearl's orchestra.
1:00 Dudley Carolers.
2:00 CBS, "Ballad Hour": soloists; mixed quartet; orchestra.
4:00 From Salem: Salem Cadet Band.
5:00 CBS, "News Reel of the Air": Lois Bennett, soprano; Dan Gridley, tenor.
5:30 CBS, Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse, Philadelphia.
6:00 Fox Program: soloists; male trio; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, O'Cedar Program.
7:00 Time; news; weather.
7:15 Durkee-Mower Fluffettes: soloist; drama; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, "The World's Business," Dr. Julius Klein.
8:00 CBS, Zinaida Nicolina, soprano; Ben Alley, tenor.
8:30 CBS, Sonatron Program, Chicago.
9:00 CBS, Majestic Theater of the Air: Dale Wimbrow; Redferne Hollinshead tenor; Muriel LaFrance, soprano; Arnold Johnson's orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Royal's Poet of the Organ Jesse Crawford; soloist.
10:30 CBS, "Arabesque" sketch: "Driftwood."
11:00 Time; news; Metropolitan Theater organ recital.
12:00 CBS, "Coral Islanders"; readings and Hawaiian music.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, "Midnight Melodies"; Ann Leaf, organist.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:00 a. m.—Organ recital.
10:30 Park Street Church.
12:00 Studio programs.
1:00 p. m.—Hub Concert Ensemble.
1:30 Everett Sittard, organist.
2:00 Helen Carlson, mezzo soprano.
2:30 Bille Ryan's Troubadours.
3:30 Beverly High School Band.
4:30 Imperial Male Quartet.
5:00 P. J. Gaffney, Irish fiddler.
5:15 Carmin DiBlasio, mandolinist.
5:30 Shep Wolan's orchestra.
6:30 WHDH Toreadors: concert orchestra.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
11:15 a.m.—NBC, Household Institute.
2:00 p.m.—Studio programs.

WBZA

8:00 a.m.—NBC programs
8:30 a.m.—Studio programs.
10:00 a.m.—NBC program.
10:45 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
1:00 p.m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:00 p.m.—MacDowell Colony benefit program.
4:00 p.m.—Studio musical programs.

WNAC

8:00 a.m.—Studio musical programs.
10:00 a.m.—CBS programs
1:00 p.m.—Studio musical programs.
2:30 p.m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
3:00 p.m.—Studio musical programs.
4:00 p.m.—CBS, United States Navy Band.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and somewhat colder tonight and Sunday; moderate west and northwest winds; the minimum temperature tonight will be near 20.

Southern New England: Cloudy and slightly colder tonight; possibly snow flurries; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; fresh west and northwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; possibly snow flurries in interior; Sunday partly cloudy and colder; fresh west and northwest winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	20	Memphis	36
Atlantic City	32	Nantucket	30
Boston	27	Montreal	14
Buffalo	14	New Orleans	60
Calgary	12	New York	32
Charleston	50	Philadelphia	34
Chicago	0	Pittsburgh	26
Denver	28	Portland, Me.	20
Des Moines	-8	Portland, Ore.	44
Eastport	14	San Francisco	64
Galveston	62	St. Louis	20
Hatteras	46	St. Paul	-12
Helena	24	Seattle	44
Jacksonville	58	Tampa	64
Kansas City	6	Washington	34
Los Angeles	52		

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:51 p. m.; Sunday, 1:20 a. m.
Height of tides, 11.2 feet, 10.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:45 p. m.

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THEATERS 'DARK' OWING TO TAX IN AUSTRALIA

Owners Say Business Is 'Impossible'—Several Houses to Close Down

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Announcement that several theaters would have to close in consequence of the recently imposed amusement taxes has been made by Sir George Tallis, chairman of directors of J. C. Williamson, Ltd., the leading firm of theater owners in Australia.

In a recent address here Sir George said that two of the J. C. Williamson theaters in Melbourne would be permanently closed, and two in Adelaide, South Australia, had done so badly since the amusement tax was imposed there that anyone could now have them.

"Our business in Adelaide has been absolutely ruined," he said. "It has been wiped out by the double amusement tax. We have definitely proved that the public will not pay 11s. 8d. for a 10s. ticket, nor 9s. 4d. for an 8s. ticket, nor 8s. 2d. for a 7s. ticket. We found that a large proportion of our patrons either ceased coming to the theaters, or patronized the cheaper portions of the house. Our operations thereby became commercially impossible.

"Had the Premier of New Soutuh Wales placed a tax of 1d., or even ½d. on the 1s. and 2s. tickets, which now escape both federal and state tax, and made this apply to all forms of entertainment and sport, he would have obtained much more revenue than by taxing the higher priced tickets already burdened by the federal tax."

An opinion opposite to that of Sir George Tallis is that the prolonged drought in South Australia and the success of the "talkies" were two causes of reduced patronage of the ordinary theaters.

WHAT'S RIGHT WITH AMERICA? CURIOSITY ABOUT OTHERS' VIEWS

(Continued from Page 1)

pression of opinion. Nor does Russia, which might take stern measures against indiscreet comment. No; Europe is not curious about American opinion; but America is unmistakably curious about European opinion."

Supremacy Shifts Westward

"It should be remarked, too," said my friend, "that if Europe has no use for opinions about itself, it has a great deal of use for European opinions about America. It is not content with the unprofessional tales of casual travelers. It sends commissions to America to study American conditions. It compiles statistics about America. It discusses America in the newspapers. In short, whatever anybody thinks about America is news both in America and in Europe. This is surely a strange and significant fact."

The explanation of this fact must be twofold. First, why should America care so greatly for foreign opinion? Second, why should foreign opinion concern itself so greatly with America?

The United States has in recent years come to occupy the paramount position in the world. This statement will scarcely be disputed by anyone, though it will doubtless be accepted reluctantly. Supremacy has shifted from nation to nation in the course of history.

Now the scepter has gone to the United States. That is the biggest event of our time—for it is in our time, and indeed during the past decade, that it has happened. This does not mean that America owes its situation to the World War. That is a stupid myth.

Analysis of Causes

The war may have accelerated American consciousness of its power; the war may have given an impetus to manufacture in the United States, as it did in the European countries, but the greatest advance in American prosperity has been since the war, and not during the war. One, however, must go back to the beginning of the twentieth century to discover the causes of the industrial revolution that then began to make its effects felt.

Later I will attempt to analyze the causes of the revolution which has silently placed the United States ahead of other nations in which the same revolution has not occurred. For the moment I am only endeavoring to answer the question: "Why are views about America news?"

Let me recall that in the first quarter of the present century the population of America increased by 50 per cent, and that the production of agricultural, mineral, and manufactured articles, together with railway transportation, increased 2½ times. This great step forward was not due to the discovery of new natural resources, as was the case in the earlier history of America. It was due to new methods—a complete transformation of the old political economy.

No wonder that Americans themselves are bewildered by their sudden progress, and are not perhaps quite aware of the reasons of their progress. No wonder that, with all the theorizing that has followed the performance, they should still expect some light to be thrown on their achievement by the foreigner.

The foreigner in his turn is perplexed. He, too, looks for some light. Thus America, both for Americans and foreigners, has become the biggest item of news.

Material prosperity means political power; it is impossible for America, even if it would, to refrain from exercising its influence in Europe. So we all stand gaping at the great enigma of the United States. As I hope to show hereafter, the secret of the success of the United States is not very difficult to detect; it has been best revealed perhaps by Garet Garrett in "The American Omen."

Questioning the Future

In the meantime, Europe, which possesses a past, is beginning to ask itself whether it possesses the present, and still more whether it possesses the future. Mark Twain mocked Europe for its past, but hundreds of thousands of his compatriots have learned to admire and revere the antiquity of the Continent. A past, however, is not enough . . .

There can be no doubt that in external things the United States has gone far ahead of Europe. It may be possible to show that Europe has invented and discovered more than America; but certainly America has availed itself of inventions and discoveries to a degree that makes the mechanical appliances of Europe seem paltry by comparison. In everything that pertains to material civilization, the United States strikes me as being at least a generation in advance of Europe.

Nobody can be in the United States long without being seized by a sense of its unbounded enterprise, its vital confidence in its future. Its youthful energy is remarkable.

In the older countries we will discuss a scheme for 50 years, we will shake our heads at the difficulties and at the expense, we will muddle along with obsolete machinery and institutions, fearfully procrastinating, timidly rejecting.

America conceives—and executes. It does not linger, it does not count the cost, it does not believe that anything is impossible because it has never been done before, or because it is on a scale greater than has entered into human experience. It boldly attempts—and it succeeds.

Outworn Traditions Discarded

It is not conservative, it has no inhibitions, it does not doubt, it does not hesitate. It scoffs at our prudence,—our timorous wisdom. It is not obsessed by musty maxims, outworn traditions. It actually makes rivers run uphill if it wants them to run uphill. It has done this very thing, which in Europe is the proverbial expression of the impossible. Nothing can stop the United States because it believes that nothing can stop it.

It is not disillusioned and depressed. It has vast vision and the faith that can remove mountains. Yet it does not wish to dominate Europe or outshine Europe. Its secrets, so far as it knows them itself, are open secrets. America would like Europe to profit by them. Will Europe do so? It must if it is to have a future worthy of its past. The United States —it seems to me—teaches us that our mental outlook in Europe is all wrong; that we need vigorously to readjust our ideas and vitalize our action if we are to play an adequate part in the progress of the world.

And that is why what I think, and what others think, about America, why anything which may serve to explain America to itself and to Europe, is, and must be, however poor it may be, however inadequate it may be, both for America and Europe—news.

Commonwealth & Southern Utility With a Big Future

In Key Position, With Billion in Assets, and Unsurpassed Banking Sponsorship

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 52

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation is one of the youngest of the corporate giants which has begun to bulk large on the utility horizon recently.

Organized less than a year ago under the sponsorship of some of the most powerful banking interests in the country, such as J. P. Morgan & Co. and Bonbright & Co., and having on its board of directors outstanding leaders in the power and light field, this holding concern has developed into the third largest utility enterprise in the United States, with assets of close to $1,000,000,000, and holding the distinction of having the second largest number of common shares outstanding, in this respect being next to General Motors Corporation.

The company was originally started to acquire minority holdings in various utility systems, but the benefits to be derived from working control of strategically situated concerns led to an offer to exchange Commonwealth common stock and warrants for stock of the Commonwealth Power Corporation, the Southeastern Power & Light Company, Penn-Ohio Edison Company and somewhat later, Columbus Electric & Power Company.

The first three were holding companies, owning or controlling more than 50 subsidiaires in southeastern, middle western and northeastern sections of the United States.

The exchange was largely consummated, and Commonwealth obtained more than 95 per cent of the common stocks of these companies, subsequently transferring the Columbus Electric & Power stock to Southeastern Power.

It was recognized that better control would be possible and economies would be more easily inaugurated if the parent company could be brought closer to the operating companies by eliminating the three intermediate holding organizations. This would simplify the capital structure and aid the credit position of the company, thus making future financing for possible expansion more easy.

Consolidation Is Approved

Last month it was announced that a plan had been agreed upon to take over all the assets, subject to liabilities, of the companies it controlled, and in addition, the Allied Power & Light Corporation in which no stock was held. Stockholders of the five concerns met this week on Feb. 10, Feb. 13 and Feb. 14 and approved the consolidation.

Allied Power & Light Corporation, organized in May, 1928, took over the business, assets and contracts of Hodenpyl, Hardy & Co., Inc., utility operators and supervisors, and Stevens & Wood, Inc., engaged in engineering and construction.

Allied continued the activities of these two organizations and vastly extended them. Before the end of 1929 it had contracts for supervisory services for more than twoscore utility companies, and among its engineering and construction operations it had important contracts with Republic Iron & Steel Company, American Cyanamid Company, Bush Terminal, Board of Transportation of the City of New York, Ingersoll Rand Company, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation and others.

Its balance sheet as of June 30, 1929, showed assets of nearly $88,000,000 and net earnings for the year ended June 30, 1929, available for the common were $2,904,956, or about $2.15 a share on the 1,350,000 common shares.

All the common stocks and warrants of the four companies are to be exchanged on a certain basis for common stock and warrants of Commonwealth & Southern, while all the preferred stocks outstanding would be exchanged for the Commonwealth $6 preferred.

Covers Rich Territory

With the plan approved, it only remains now to liquidate the four companies, leaving a single holding company with the following principal subsidiaries: Consumers Power Co., Tennessee Electric Power Co., Central Illinois Light Co., Southern Indiana Gas & Electric Co., Illinois Power Co., Ohio Edison Co., Illinois Electric Power Co., Southern Michigan Light & Power Co., Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Gulf Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., South Carolina Power Co., Columbus Electric & Power Co., Penn.-Ohio Power & Light Co., Pennsylvania Power Co., Ohio River Edison Co., Penn.-Ohio Public Service Co., Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. and Stevens & Wood, Inc.

This great utility enterprise covers an area which really constitutes a cross-section of the most highly developed, prosperous and rapidly growing territory in the East, serving a population in excess of 7,500,000 in the 11 states of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. There are some 1,000,000 electric and more than 200,000 gas customers. Its electric plants have a capacity of 3,080,000 h. p., of which half is hydroelectric, and the gas properties have a total daily capacity of 50,000,000 cubic feet. The 1930 budget calls for the expenditure of between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000.

December output of electric energy in k. w. h. was 513,700,000, a gain of 3.4 per cent over the like 1928 month, while the aggregate for 1929 was 6,376,000,000, compared with 5,781,000,000 k. w. h. in 1928, a gain of 10.3 per cent.

Gas output in December was 842,700,000 cubic feet, compared with 760,400,000 cubic feet in December, 1928, a gain of 10.8 per cent. Total gas output in 1929 was 9,668,000,000 cubic feet.

Earnings Steadily Increase

More than 70 per cent of the gross revenues of the system are derived from electricity, 10 per cent from gas operations, 16 per cent from transportation and 4 per cent from miscellaneous sources, including heating, water, ice and coal sales.

The listing of the stock on the New York Stock Exchange has made available a comparison of gross and net earnings which reveals the rapid growth of the big company:

	Gross Earns.	Net Earns.
*1929	151,404,677	†25,455,673
1928	136,814,904	18,425,688
1927	125,437,614	14,168,888
1926	115,949,140	11,042,928
1925	88,114,810	6,974,006

*For 12 months ended Nov. 30, 1929.
†After charges, reserves and preferred dividends.

Capitalization of the consolidated concern consists of $448,034,402 funded debt, $195,097,038 subsidiary preferred, 1,355,937 shares of $6 parent company preferred and 33,973,561 shares of common stock.

There are outstanding also warrants entitling holders to buy 17,607,437 shares of common at $30 a share. It is estimated that stockholders now number substantially in excess of 75,000.

The largest holders of the common are American Superpower Corporation, Electric Bond & Share Company, United Corporation and United Gas Improvement Co., these four probably holding more than 50 per cent of outstanding stock.

The net earnings shown for the 12 months ended Nov. 30 last are equal to 75 cents a share on the outstanding stock but are actually larger than shown, since they do not reflect the benefits accruing from the use of about $60,000,000 or more realized from the sale of stock.

If 1930 net profits make the same percentage gain as that of 1929 over the previous year, the balance for the common should exceed $1 a share.

At the current price of $18, the common stock is selling for 24 times earnings, which is in line with the price earnings ratio shown by the stocks of the larger utility units.

On the basis of $1 a share net earnings for 1930, the stock at the present market valuation would only be selling for 18 times this year's earnings, which is distinctly under the average.

Has Powerful Management

Up to January of this year, the common received dividends in stock at the rate of 1-20 of a share annually. Last month this method of payment was discarded, being replaced by a cash dividend at the rate of 60 cents annually.

This is regarded as constructive step since profits per share will not be held back by large stock increases every year. A stock dividend rate of 1-20 of a share compounded quarterly would add some 1,700,000 shares in the first year, with larger increases in subsequent years, thus diluting share earnings.

No one who is aware of the remarkable array of banking and utility talent behind Commonwealth & Southern which already is in a key position in the industry, doubts that far-seeing expansion plans are still in the making to entrench that system so that its growth for the long-term future will fulfill its early promise.

Among companies mentioned for eventual merger with Commonwealth is American Gas & Electric, a company whose assets in 1929 totaled $135,000,000 and whose territory could link up splendidly with that of C. & S. It is interesting to note that S. Z. Mitchell, chairman of Electric Bond & Share Company, is chairman of the American Gas & Electric board, while C. E. Groesbeck, president of Electric Bond & Share, is also a director of American Gas, and both are directors in Commonwealth & Southern.

Other Commonwealth directors are George H. Howard, president of the United Corporation and chairman of the executive committee of Niagara Hudson Power Company, Ray P. Stevens, president of Niagara Hudson Power Company, Landon K. Thorne and Alfred L. Loomis, both of Bonbright & Company, bankers, Jacob Hekma and F. P. Cummings. Heading Commonwealth & Southern is B. C. Cobb, chairman of the board, and Thomas W. Martin, president.

TRADE TREK FROM NORTH IN BRITAIN DENIED

(Continued from Page 1)

are altogether disregarded, and attention is paid to the numbers of men actually at work. This city, for example, is usually held to be one of the worst-hit centers in the area; yet there are here today 10,000 more workers in actual employment than there were six years ago, and 20,000 more than there were before the war.

But the most mischievous notion of all that has gained currency, it is stated, is that the new industries that are developing in the South are competitive with the North. The North indeed rejoices as much as the South itself over their springing up. Practically none of these new industries does any harm whatever to northern commercial interests, and some of them substantially assist these interests. The motor trade has peculiar requirements for special steels, requirements that provide additional employment in Sheffield. Again, the rise of gramophone manufacturing companies in the South is of considerable economic importance to this city, which has of late taken to the manufacture of gramophone needles on an immense scale.

South Helps North

Broadly speaking, the truth is that the industries now developing in the South are supplementary to those in the North, and are thus to the economic advantage of the country as a whole. It is impossible for the North ever to lose to the South its economic supremacy unless some gigantic discovery in natural science (a discovery of which no slightest sign has yet appeared) changes the entire basis of modern industry, for the natural resources on which industry is at present founded are the practical monopoly of the northern parts of Great Britain.

Moreover, the North itself is developing new industries. Liverpool has taken to manufacturing such things as artificial silk and automatic telephones, a new seed-crushing industry has sprung up in Manchester, and the rubber and tire trades have enormously expanded in the recent past. It is also interesting to observe that, whilst in the last year the oversea trade of the southern ports has fallen in value by £9,000,000, in the same period the oversea trade of the northern ports has increased by the immense sum of £19,000,000.

BUILDERS ELECT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—William H. George of San Francisco was elected president of the National Association of Builders Exchanges at the nineteenth annual convention here Feb. 12.

Pennsylvania Game Gets Food From Air

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARRISBURG, Pa.—Two recent flights by airplane to feed game in the Pennsylvania mountains have proved so satisfactory to a state game warden, that frequent further flights are being planned. The airplane was piloted by Alton Eaton of a Harrisburg aviation school, and made two flights covering a 25-mile stretch of mountain land in Cumberland and Franklin Counties.

Grain was placed in paper sacks and at intervals dropped from the speeding airplane as it flew low over the mountain. The sacks burst in their descent scattering the grain over a wide area. A state game warden and a motion picture cameraman from the Pennsylvania Game Commission accompanied the aviator.

This was the first time that Pennsylvania has resorted to an airplane to provide food for game.

REVISING RULES OF WAR CALLED USELESS TASK

Wiser to Work for Plan to End Strife, Prof. Baxter Says

Concepts of international neutrality must be completely revised in the light of recent progress toward the outlawry of war, according to speakers at a meeting of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association, Feb. 15.

James P. Baxter 3d, assistant professor of history of Harvard University, told the group that the United States should bend its efforts toward the averting of war rather than to attempt to revise the rules of warfare.

Raymond Leslie Buell, director of the research department of the Foreign Policy Association, emphasized the contention that neutrality has no status in a world that has banned war.

Export Ban Demanded

"Within the last three years," Professor Baxter said, "there has arisen in the United States a widespread demand that, if this country is neutral in the next war, Americans should not be permitted to export munitions to a state which is an aggressor under the Covenant of the League of Nations or a notator of the multilateral treaty for the renunciation of war.

"It is doubtful, however, if the United States Government is ready to abandon its earlier concepts of neutrality. The force of inertia is on the side of our traditional policy, together with the powerful interest of exporters. None of the proposed resolutions altering our neutrality policy, moreover, is free from serious criticism. The Burton resolution, designed to prohibit the export of arms, munitions or implements of war to any nation at war, favors the belligerent who has laid in the largest peace-time stock of munitions. Without preventing the export of materials from which munitions could be made, it goes far enough to deprive any belligerent stronger than its opponents at sea of an advantage to which its superior naval strength would otherwise entitle it.

"If naval wars are to continue, it would not seem to the interest of the United States, now one of the two greatest naval powers, to demand such sweeping changes in maritime law as greatly to strengthen the land powers and weaken the sea powers. To seek to make war a better game by revising the rules is to thresh old straw which will yield no return.

Better to Seek Peace

"It is wiser for the United States to bend its efforts to averting the next war, by extending the conference provisions contained in the Four Power Pacific Treaty, than to lay down regulations for the next war, which, when hostilities begin, may soon be forgotten."

Mr. Buell declared that the strong sentiment in the United States in favor of strengthening rather than abolishing neutral rights in the future could not succeed. The first reason, he said, is the growing economic interest of the United States in foreign countries. The second he added, is that neutrality has no legal status as the result of international action banning war.

"The first attack upon war was made by the covenant of the League," he said. "Members of the League promise not to go to war with certain exceptions; and in case one member violates its obligations and embarks upon aggressive war, the other members promise to apply an economic blockade against it. Obviously there is no room here for neutrality.

"The second attack upon war and the one in which the United States participated was made in the famous anti-war pact of August, 1928. In this document nations renounce war as an instrument of national policy. If one state flagrantly violates its promise, how can other nations claim a right to trade with it? If the principle of the anti-war pact and the League Covenant is applied, war in the old sense will disappear. In case a nation resorts to force, other nations will combine against it. Under this system neutrality disappears, simply because neutrality was based on the assumption that war was legal."

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO CONTROL TARES

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON—Weeds, lining roadways and straggling through fertile fields, result in an annual national loss estimated at $3,000,000,000 by the co-operating committee on weed control campaigns at a recent meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The co-operating committee, consisting of representatives of the National Grange, the Farm Seed Association, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the National Chamber of Commerce, is planning a concerted movement for weed control to check "the formidable economic waste from this source."

A case was cited at the meeting of one spring wheat area in which the dockage was 33,000,000 bushels, due to weed seeds which were harvested with the grain and hauled to market only to be cast out eventually as waste.

MRS. HOOVER INVITED TO D. A. R. UNVEILING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Mrs. Hoover has been invited by the Greensboro and High Point chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution to attend the unveiling of a marker at the birthplace of Dolly Madison near New Market, in Guilford County, March 8. The invitation was extended through Mrs. Charles R. Whitaker, of Southern Pines, state regent, and Mrs. Ralph Van Lindingham, of Charlotte, national first vice-president.

Miss Mary Ruth Fesler, Mrs. Hoover's social secretary, found several interesting notations in this section about Andrew Hoover, an ancestor of the President, who lived in the Quaker settlement near the spot where the marker in honor of Dolly Madison will be unveiled. Dolly Madison was a Quaker and was born in Guilford, although she is accredited by some historians to Virginia, to which State her parents moved while she was still an infant.

MEXICAN VISITING PROFESSOR

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Prof. Julio Jimenez Rueda of the faculty of the University of Mexico, well known as an authority on Mexican literature and the Mexican theater, has been appointed visiting professor of Spanish at the University of Illinois.

GROCERY CHAIN BUILDS BASE IN CHARLOTTE, N. C.

750 Independents Extend Plan for Local Ownership and Management

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

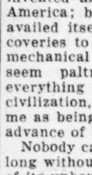
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Establishment of headquarters in Charlotte for Quality & Service Stores, Inc., an association of approximately 750 independent grocery stores in the South, to compete with chain stores and yet retain local ownership and management, has been announced by A. W. Mewmaw, Charlotte lawyer, secretary of the association.

The association is now operating in more than a dozen cities in the Carolinas and Georgia. In addition to main offices in Charlotte, plans call for branches in Savannah, Ga., and other places. The association is now operating in Savannah, Macon and Augusta, in Georgia; Greenville, Spartanburg, Columbia, Chester and Rock Hill, in South Carolina, and Salisbury, Gastonia, Rutherfordton and Spindale, in North Carolina. More than 100 stores are members in Savannah alone, Mr. Mewmaw declares.

The establishment of headquarters here is the secoud such business to come to Charlotte, Century Furniture Associates, Inc., an organization of furniture dealers similar to the grocers' association, operating throughout eastern United States, having already opened offices in Charlotte.

The merchandising plan of the association is receiving the co-operation of the jobbers, manufacturers and distributors, Mr. Mewmaw said. Under the working plan devised, all purchases will be made through the Charlotte office. Advertising and merchandising methods will be decided upon here and directions dispatched to member stores.

A Cut Flower Service



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Now, an event that all Boston will be talking about! 30 of the largest food manufacturers and distributors in the country have co-operated with us for this great event! Foods will be prepared in new, interesting ways; packages and tasting samples will be given at each booth. Hundreds of popular items will be offered at special low prices. Extra space, extra salespeople.
Special Classes for Making Waffles, Mayonnaise, Salads, Desserts, and Cake Baking Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.
SECOND FLOOR

Monday
The Handkerchief Sale
you have been waiting for
1/4 to 1/2
less than regular prices
This is an annual offering of linen handkerchiefs which represents a manufacturer's samples and surplus stock. Most of our customers are so familiar with the unusual values offered in this sale that they wait each year for them.

MEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, with hemstitched or rolled hems, corded borders, plain and fancy initials in white or colors.	each 50c
WOMEN'S INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, with hemstitched and spoke-stitched hems, plain and fancy initials, in white or colors.	each 25c
MEN'S WHITE HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched, ¼, ½, 1-inch hems.	each 35c
WOMEN'S FRENCH PRINT HANDKERCHIEFS, hand-rolled hems, with pastel borders and designs.	each 15c
WOMEN'S HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS, in white only, one-inch hems with spokestitching.	each 15c

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RADIO AVIATION

Many Wavelength Changes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

WITH the object of ending cross-talk interference on the air, the Federal Radio Commission has launched the most drastic shakeup in radio frequency assignments since the original re-allocation order of Nov. 11, 1928, to take effect at 3 a. m. March 2.

In one case the commission has proposed voluntary changes in frequencies to 17 major stations, each with 5000 watts power or above, occupying 13 of the Nation's 40 cleared channels, and likewise affecting 11 other limited-time and day stations.

In the second case, the commission has ordered some 18 additional stations to make lesser changes in their frequencies, involving particularly the channels of 1490, 1480, 1470 and 1460 kilocycles. These changes must take effect March 2.

Commission engineers after exhaustive investigation have determined that serious cross-talk interference exists, and the commission holds out the hope of modifying or completely eliminating it through the sweeping proposals now offered.

The commission calls upon the group of big stations in the first category to make the shifts voluntarily, and warns if the change is not achieved by mutual agreement, public hearings must be held.

"There are 13 channels involved in this rearrangement. On nine of the 13 frequencies stations are now suffering from and causing cross-talk to stations on adjacent channels. This interference is mainly due to insufficient frequency separation for the geographical separation between the stations. In some cases the interference has been aggravated by one station installing the most modern equipment and thus extending its service area while the stations on adjacent channels made no change in equipment. The stations cannot be moved to another city to alleviate the interference. Therefore, the only course which the commission can pursue in relieving the existing cross-talk is to change the frequency assignment of the necessary number of stations and gain greater frequency separation between the interfering stations."

In a letter to each of the 17 big stations, the commission states that by the new plan the interference "can be greatly reduced if not entirely eliminated. The frequency assignment proposed for any of these stations will not in any way limit their service, and due to the general public good resulting from the entire plan such change becomes imperative."

In making its proposal the commission says in part:

"The commission believes that it is necessary to have from at least 400 to 600 miles between clear channel stations on adjacent channels.

"A careful study of the foregoing table will reveal the fact that an intolerable condition would result between stations 200 to 300 miles apart if the power ratio was 10 to 1 and on adjacent channels. Applications are now before the commission which if granted would bring this about."

The stations affected, location, present assignment, power and proposed assignment among the 17 major stations follow:

WEBI, Syracuse, 1360 kilocycles.
WKBW, Amherst, N. Y., 1480.
WHBO, Auburn, N. Y., 1310.
WLEX, Lexington, Mass., 1410.
WSSH, Boston, 1410.
WMAF, Dartmouth, Mass., 1410.
WTNT, Nashville, 1470.
WLAC, Nashville, 1470.
KGEF, Westminster, Calif., 1490.
WCKY, Crescent Springs, Ky., 1490.
WORD, Batavia, Ill., 1490.
WSOA, Deerfield, Ill., 1490.
WJAZ, Mount Prospect, Ill., 1490.
KFJF, Oklahoma City, 1480.
KGA, Spokane, 1470.
WJSV, Mount Vernon Hills, Va., 1460.
KSTP, St. Paul, 1460.
WLEY, Lexington, Mass., 1470.

The stations on cleared channels affected by the proposed change, in addition to the two already mentioned, with the suggested new assignments, are:

WHAS, Louisville, Ky., 1020.
KYW, Chicago, 1140.
KTHS, Hot Springs, Ark., 1070.
KRLD, Dallas, 1070.
WTAM, Cleveland, 1080.
WBT, Charlotte, N. C., 1040.
KMOX, St. Louis, 1110.
WRVA, Richmond, Va., 1130.
KSL, Salt Lake City, 1090.
WAPI, Tulsa, Okla., 1130.
KVOO, Birmingham, Ala., 1130.
WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind., 1160.
WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., 1160.
WCAU, Philadelphia, 820.
KOB, State College, N. M., 1170.
KEX, Portland, Ore., 1170.

Limited time and daytime stations involved in the proposed change and their new assignments are:

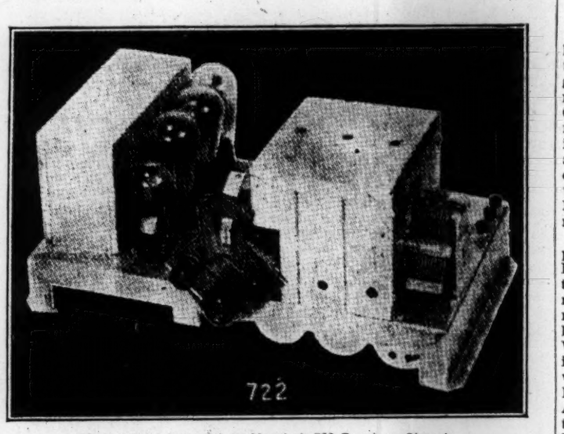
WFBI, Newport, R. I., 1040.
WCBD, Zion City, Ill., 1040.
WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill., 1090.
WHDI, Minneapolis, 1170.
WDGY, Minneapolis, 1170.
WKAR, East Lansing, Mich., 830.
WCAZ, Carthage, Ill., 1070.
WDZ, Tuscola, Ill., 1070.
KSOO, Sioux Falls, S. D., 1100.
KTNT, Muscatine, Ia., 1160.

Engineering Does Count!

By VOLNEY D. HURD

IN THESE days of radio receivers cut from a stereotyped pattern, it is refreshing to run across one that is different and different in so many good ways. There are so many points to consider in radio such as sensitivity, selectivity, tone quality, space requirements, cost, etc.

We have recently been testing a chassis sent to us that seems to more nearly comply with all the above in meeting the modest pocketbook than any other tested to date. That is the Silver-Marshall job which goes by the unromantic designation of the 722.



Front View of the Silver Marshall 722 Receiver Chassis.

Available as Chassis

This receiver is sold in a bare chassis form only, the purchaser buying the cabinet separately according to his taste and inserting said chassis in it. It is decidedly compact. It uses a relatively few number of tubes and it steps out and brings in distance with quality and good selectivity. You do not get "cross-talk" with it.

The set consists of two stages of screen grid R. F., a 27 detector, a stage of resistance-coupled 27 audio and a pair of 245's in push pull for the last audio stage. The power supply unit is integral with the chassis.

All this sounds quite conventional except for the resistance-coupled audio stage. Now to show what engineering can do to a conventional line-up. Instead of the usual antenna tuning circuit, this receiver has two tuned circuits ahead of the first tube, loosely coupled through a coupling coil to a point where a band-pass effect is obtained, that is, a flat top tuning curve. This insures unusual selectivity and quality. The flat top type of tuning means that sidebands are not cut to get the desired selectivity and the quality is as good on distant stations as on locals, barring static and other uncontrollable types of interference.

Eliminating Cross-Talk

Another very important point is that by providing plenty of tuning before the first tube, "cross-talk" is quite totally eliminated. To the uninitiated let us point out that "cross-talk" is a condition where, when you are listening to a certain program, another station's program can be heard, seemingly on the same wavelength, spoiling the reception. This is not to be confused with the usual broad-tuning type of interference.

What happens, technically speaking, is that, assuming you are tuned in to a semi-distant station, the strength of a powerful local is so great that it affects the first tube despite the fact that the circuit is not tuned to it. This great amount of energy swings the grid of this tube so that it acts as a modulating tube, placing upon the carrier wave of the station you are listening to (within your set) the signals of the local station. They both come through to you hashed up.

Sets with an untuned or blocking tube ahead of the first tube circuit are most liable to this type of interference, particularly if a high-gain R. F. amplifier is used. The set having a single tuned circuit ahead of the first tube is far less liable to this disturbance. The real solution is in the provision of two or more tuned circuits ahead of the first tube, which practically eliminates this condition. In this Silver set this method is used so that not only is better selectivity and tone quality assured, but cross-talk is successfully forestalled.

Only two stages of screen grid R. F. are used. Experience with sets this year have indicated that this amount of screen grid amplification is sufficient for ordinary results. Most manufacturers are going to three stages for real sensitivity. We again see the results of engineering. With only two stages, but stages intelligently designed, the amplification of this set is so great, using an outside antenna, that at no time could we turn the volume control more than half on in our location. The static level could easily be reached and gone away below. The set seems to have reached the limit of practical sensitivity.

To get this, highly efficient R. F. transformers had to be designed. In order to use these the shielding had to be carried beyond mere coils. The tubes and condensers are also shielded. Complete isolation of the stages is thus achieved. Now all this amplification would result in broad tuning if the double-coupled circuit ahead had not been developed. The result is the use of one less tube with greater simplicity and maximum efficiency.

Further simplicity and efficiency are secured in making the field of the dynamic speaker act as one of the B supply chokes and the speaker transformer act as the push pull output unit. This has all resulted in a small, compact receiver and less weight.

Now we know that when buying a specially built, high-gain radio frequency amplifier and power supply we are usually asked to pay around $175. Yet this receiver sells for around $80 without the speaker. Incidentally, we understand that the new Silver complete receiver line utilizes a similar R. F. design which should make it a very desirable set.

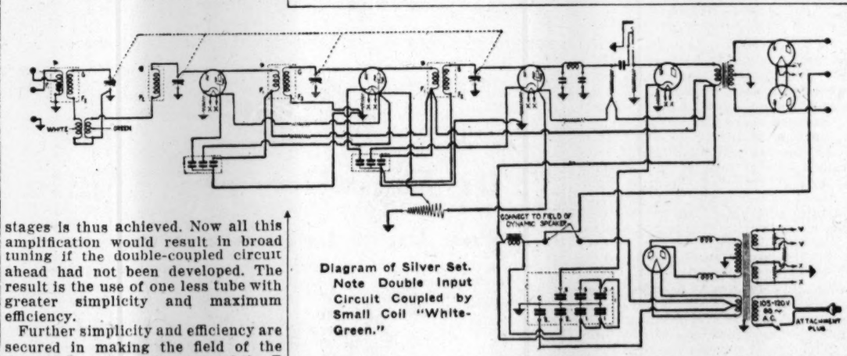


Diagram of Silver Set. Note Double Input Circuit Coupled by Small Coil "White-Green."

'I Say, Mr. Radio Editor . . .'

THE QUESTION BOX

Under this heading readers' opinions on programs and other listener activities will be printed.

Concord, Mass.

I have just read "Enter the Pentode," in your edition of Feb. 1, which would indicate that there is something new in radio "in the air." I cannot quite reconcile the meaning of the last paragraph of the article and the answer given N. W. S. in the Question Box. Will you please enlighten me and oblige? A. W. L.

* * *

We had hoped that the story you refer to had made the place of the pentode in radio clear. Evidently it did not achieve this end. The screen grid tube did not revolutionize radio nor did it make sets using other tubes out of date. As stated in our story, Majestic and Victor, both making sensitive sets, did not go to this type of tube this year, and incidentally, their sales have been about the largest in the radio industry.

The pentode is in the same position as the screen grid tube, although it is doubtful if it will be as generally accepted as was the latter. In the automobile industry many new "gadgets" are added each year to stimulate sales which do not affect the fundamental design of a car or make cars not so equipped any less valuable.

You will notice in the design of the pentode circuit shown that five tuned circuits are used. Tube sockets, in set manufacture, are the least expensive item. Tuned circuits are expensive, demanding coils, tuning condenser and shields.

Majestic uses five tuned circuits with the ordinary type of tube, giving four stages of tuned radio frequency, which will certainly give you as much if not more gain than the single pentode stage. The only saving is in the number of tubes and the four ordinary tubes cost but little more than the single pentode would cost. The Victor is of similar design.

The exact place of the pentode is not yet apparent. It appears at present to have primarily the quality of a selling point. As I stated before, the entrance of the pentode is hardly likely to make any existing set out of date.

In closing, let me use a statement by a columnist in a leading radio industrial trade paper, written for those "in the know" who design and manufacture sets:

"A feeling has come over us that we are on the eve of a new departure in vacuum tubes. Surely the old pentoad (engineers spell it 'pentode') must be comin' along soon in order that engineers can keep their jobs (if any) and make their scanty livings. In a few more years radio students will argue about who really discovered the vacuum tube. Was it Edison, Fleming, De Forest, Schotty or this fellow Pentoad—I'll bite? We predict that in 1940 the Isoheetrode will be the smartest and most fashionable tube for the really elite receiver."

V. D. H.

New Eagle Plane

FIRST tests of the new four-place American Eagle cabin monoplane, exhibited for the first time in the St. Louis Internation Aircraft Exposition, indicate that its speed and other flight characteristics will exceed expectations of the engineers, test pilots and Stanley Wallace, the designer.

In flight tests, the four-place monoplane powered with the Wright Whirlwind Five 165-horsepower motor, has a high speed of 136½ miles an hour with a 1022-pound useful load, consisting of three passengers, pilot and fuel. This speed was attained at 2100 revolutions a minute.

With the engine turning up 1900 r. p. m, and the same load, the plane showed an average cruising speed of 112 miles an hour in its tests. The rate of climb is 700 feet per minute with a 1022-pound useful load and the plane takes off in 10 seconds with the same load.

The new American Eagle monoplane is a high wing type plane with a span of 41 feet and a length of 24 feet 1 inch. Its wings fold for parking in a space 13x25 feet and its fuel capacity of 70 gallons in wing tanks gives it approximately a 700-mile cruising range. The gross weight is 3000 pounds; the pay load, 745 pounds; useful load 1217 pounds, and the weight empty, 1783 pounds.

'Pi-an-ist' Reinstated

The radio announcer has taken the correct pronunciation of pi-an'-ist from its too long rest in the dictionary and sent it traveling over the air! (Since last December the writer has heard only one announcer misplace the accent.)

A teacher of music affirmed that the false pronouncement originated in a certain foreign section of New York City. Yet several years ago from that part of New York City this false pronunciation double-timed itself across the country and disguised as gentility entered some of the well-established Philharmonic clubs and musical circles in general.

Recently, however, the radio announcer, with his late start, has been the agent to reinstate the correct pronunciation and has reached even the outlying districts.

Pi-an'-o; pi-an'-ist. In these words the root sound is kept intact in its simplicity.

It may be interesting to note that Funk & Wagnalls dictionary does not give any pronouncement but pi-an'-ist; Webster's dictionary has pi-an'-ist, too, as first choice, but in the last edition also permits, in second place, however, the change of accent (pi'-an-ist). Funk and Wagnalls also gives the French word: "pi-a-niste'; a pianist: a term used often erroneously in English as a feminine form."

Speed and More Speed!

By MAJ. ROBERT F. RAYMOND, Jr., D. S. C.

SPEED and power, and more power and more speed, became the watchword in airplane engine development from the very start of the year 1929. In early autumn the soundest estimates of what was immediately attainable in rapid flight were turned by the British into gross understatements. Piloted by H. R. D. Waghorn, the Supermarine S-6, Rolls-Royce powered, hurtled to victory at 328.64 miles an hour.

This was more than 47 miles an hour faster than the S-5, which had astonished by the speed record it set up in winning victory for Britain in the previous races in 1927. (There was no contest in 1928.) The course, off the Isle of Wight, was of 217.48 miles in three laps. On the same day, Sept. 7, the British pilot Atcherly flew still faster for two laps, averaging 332.49 miles an hour.

The Schneider Cup Race

Five days later, at Calshot, England, both these records were put in the shade by Squadron Leader Augustus H. Orlebar. Flying the same machine that had won the Scheider Cup victory, he bettered its own record by more than 29 miles—reaching the amazing speed of 357.7 miles an hour (mean average for four laps on a three-kilometer course). This was very nearly six miles a minute. Never before, in any fashion, had man traveled at such a speed.

The Schneider Cup race for seaplanes started in the year 1913, when Deperdussin won it for France in the "phenomenal" speed of 45.7 miles an hour. The contest, in which many nations have partaken with honor, was interrupted by the World War, after Great Britain had won it in 1914. It was resumed after the war, being won for two years by Italy, then by Great Britain, then by America twice; again by Italy, and the last three times by Great Britain. The expense of grooming these high-powered little gnats for the contest has been at times an almost insurmountable barrier for many countries. No race was held in 1928. Great Britain having won the race in 1927 with a speed of 281.6 miles an hour.

One would think that with the tremendous resources behind the United States, and with our enthusiasm for aviation so keen since Lindbergh's flight, that our Government, the richest in the world, would challenge British supremacy. Such did not prove to be the case. For some reason or other, our naval aviation powers decided not to enter the contest. Probably it was because they knew that technical development here had not greatly exceeded the speed achieved in 1927, whereas it was rumored that Great Britain and Italy had developed amazingly fast ships, capable of sending the speed record to dizzier heights than ever before.

It remained for Al Williams, naval pursuit pilot of note, to find this out for himself. Disappointed by the failure of the navy to enter a ship, he and some associates attempted to finance a ship privately for entry in the contest of 1929. But the machine failed to qualify.

Practical Value of Speed

Orlebar's record is of far greater than sporting importance. It is of the greatest technical and practical interest. The nub of it is the mechanical means by which Orlebar's machine attained an excess of more than 76 miles an hour over that of the winner of the Schneider contest in 1927. That achievement suddenly made some of the other engine developments dwindle in importance. Briefly and simply, what had happened was this: If we study the data on graphic charts, we shall see that propeller speed in previous practice, actuated by enormously powerful engines, had been driven up the course of a curve to such a high number of revolutions that there was an actual lessening of propeller efficiency. That is to say, there was not a gain of speed proportional to the increase in power.

The British, who for many years have probably been pre-eminent in the development of geared motors, had conducted many and long experiments with a propeller of truly remarkable proportions for the size of the ship propelled. This long, thick, strong "prop" with added pitch turned over more slowly than that on the Supermarine S-5, which won the contest in 1927. At the same time, however, the 1929 ship itself hurtled forward more than 76 miles an hour faster. And all this immense added burst of speed without radical increase in horsepower or in fuel consumption!

The lesson to the transport operator in this country, who is attempting to speed up air mail and passenger service between cities, is obvious.

Speed is the chief appeal of the airplane to the business man. The amount of time which may be saved from travel and used to lengthen a day's achievements in business puts the airplane in a class absolutely by itself among modes of travel. Despite the great effort being shown to draw patronage by luxury of appointments on air transports, speed is, I am convinced, a far superior attraction.

Colonel Lindbergh has taken off in his plane and transacted business in St. Louis, Detroit, and Minneapolis all in the same day. Needless to say, he can now bring a group of more distant cities within a day's work, for his new low-wing Lockheed has lately tested at better than 180 miles per hour. Capt. Frank M. Hawks has flown a party of New Yorkers to Detroit, where they transacted a heavy program of business, then taken them back on the same day. According to the passengers' own enthusiastic testimony, they arrived in Detroit far fresher for the task in hand than they were accustomed to be after making the same journey by train, and landed in New York still feeling energetic. There we have the answer of the workaday world as to whether Hawks accomplished anything practical when he proved his ability to fly from New York to Los Angeles in 19 hours, 12 minutes, and return in 17 hours, 43 minutes.

On the question of airplane speed as a business advantage, I can speak enthusiastically from my own experience. Of a morning I have flown from Boston to New York, transacted business, and returned to Boston for lunch.

Eric Wood flew recently from Roosevelt Field, New York, to the Boston Airport in 53 minutes. In regular passenger service between Boston and New York, in a trimotored Ford, Richard W. Mackie, chief pilot of Colonial Air Transport, flew the 202 miles in 89 minutes. Compare this with the time of about five hours required by the fastest train on the route.

Present Commercial Speeds

Even on flights of more than 2000 miles, planes have been able to maintain great speed. Particularly striking because of the number of planes proving such ability was the covering of 2400 miles in 30 hours of actual flying time by nine Keystone "Pirate" bombers and one C-2 Fokker convoy, in a flight from Langley Field, Virginia, to Rockwell Field, San Diego, last summer. United States Army fliers also covered 2100 miles in 20 hours and 20 minutes, from Canal Zone to San Antonio.

An average speed of 112 miles an hour was maintained for 26 hours by two French Army pilots.

The advantage offered by the plane to commercial correspondence has been emphasized in the past year by some striking speed performances attained in routine air mail flying. The distance of 215 miles between Toronto and Brockville, on the way to Montreal, was flown by Capt. D. S. Bondurant of Canadian Airways in one hour flat, at an altitude of 4000 feet. The time from Toronto to Montreal on the same trip—340 miles—was 1 hour and 44 minutes.

On a regular mail flight from Chicago to Cleveland, Harold Knoop averaged 182 miles an hour, flying the 318 miles in one hour and 45 minutes. An average of 162 miles an hour was attained by a Canadian Colonial Airways pilot, Paul Reeder, flying from Newark to Montreal, a distance of 346 miles.

Although I have cited examples of very fast flight outside of competitions, I am willing to admit that in many instances individual speed records are attained with exceptional machines and the fortunate aid of extraordinary tail winds. Those two points emphasize the practical need of a reserve of speed on the general output of planes, for any plane is likely to encounter stiff head winds, as well as favoring tail winds. "Ground speed" may be cut to a figure not much faster than that of a rapidly moving train. Here is where reserve speed becomes an extra margin of safety.

Speed Margin Needed

From the Department of Commerce has come a criticism of the quest of speed on the argument that by a tremendous increase of power, accompanying the objective of speed, operating expense was greatly increased. In the last analysis I think this a questionable view. A reserve of power is a very important practical asset. It adds immeasurably to safety in an emergency. And in addition to that, assurance of speed under all conditions is a salable consideration.

A 20-mile increase of speed on a fleet of transports, besides bringing an added safety margin in emergency, may make all the difference between success and failure of the business on a line, owing to time saved and ability to live up to schedule in the face of severe head winds.

I have tried to show by example something of the relative association of speed and of power. It is a question that would really require a separate treatise, but I can say roughly that to achieve a comparatively small increase of speed a relatively much greater increase of power must be had.

Here, however, enter in the questions of ship design, streamlining and propeller efficiency—questions on which aeronautical engineers are constantly experimenting. The beauty of the British Schneider Cup triumph is that they have achieved their enormous burst of added speed without such increase in power, with its attendant fuel cost. I cannot see yet that the lesson has been digested prperly either by our commercial operators or by our military experts.

The commercial ships that fly over our heads daily can add 20 to 40 miles an hour to their speed, without adding one cent to their operating cost. And all this by adequately making use of the propeller and gearing innovations disclosed in the British Schneider Cup entries. To accomplish this end, engines of the same power, geared and actuating propellers of a greater length and more pronounced pitch, should be used, which would add to the present cruising speed, I venture to assert, somewhere between 20 and 40 miles an hour.

I am glad to say that one prominent American airplane and motor manufacturer has recently put out a tremendously fast and powerful mail plane with a high pay load capacity. Its outstanding characteristic is a power plant in excess of 600 horsepower, geared and actuating a three-bladed propeller. Another very well known manufacturer, in New England, is doing a considerable amount of experimental work with a geared motor.

I understand that the Royal Air Force of Great Britain, profiting by lessons learned in their consistent quest of the Schneider Cup, have boosted the average speed of their single-seated fighters up around an average of 180 miles an hour, and that at least one service squadron is already equipped with a ship with a speed around 250 miles an hour, and a perfectly amazing efficiency, with full war load at high altitude.

The United States is now in the fourth year of its five-year army aircraft schedule, with no apparent possibility that at the end of that period we shall have an air corps comparable with at least that of two and perhaps three other nations.

Italy, I venture to say, is on a par with us, and in certain definite respects, including speed, far in advance.

This is the last of a series of six articles on key 1929 aviation developments, which are expected to have a marked effect on 1930 flying.

Speaking of Amos 'n Andy Devotees

AN EPISODE, or perhaps it was an epic, serves to illustrate the ends to which even a staid Boston radio fan will go so as not to miss his favorites on the air.

At 6:57 p. m. eastern standard time recently a telephone rang and an eager voice said: "This is Wallace. My set has just gone out of commission. In three minutes Amos and Andy come on. I haven't got time to have my set fixed and I just can't miss them. Would you please put your telephone transmitter beside your loudspeaker so I can hear them?"

Needless to say, the emergency communication was established and the entire evening was saved to the satisfaction of this admirer of these two important members of an enormous radio family.

The Week's Program Trend

THE last day of Drama Week in the United States seems to be a fitting time to remark that there's drama in the air these days, some of it good, some bad, and all of it groping toward a new form of dramatic expression. Peculiar to radio drama is the fact that the audience has eyes but cannot see; therein lies the basis of the problems involved in designing, directing and projecting the theater of the microphone.

* * *

Stuart Walker of the years-ago Portmanteau Theater used to say that the maximum theatrical effect of a play depended upon the ability of the players to make the audience imagine itself to be an essential part of the play and its playing. There are readers who will recall a scene in "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," which illustrates that important point. The boy is tending the lentils while the people pass by on their way to a public event. The chief figure in the affair stops in to describe for the boy the event which is about to take place elsewhere. The boy sits at the center of the footlights, with his back to the audience. When the officer, reaching the climax of his story, says, "And then the whole audience applauds me," the boy claps; but, much more important, the audience at his back used to applaud with him! This was not ordinary applause in appreciation of the acting. It was acting itself—acting by the audience as part of the scene described by the officer.

* * *

Producers of radio drama may find in this illustration considerable help, or at least a clear suggestion of one of their most difficult problems. The theater audience which heard the officer's story had eyes but could not actually see the scene he was describing; and yet with its imagination that audience in effect saw the scene so clearly that the applause expressing the participation of the audience in the action was natural, and not at all forced. That this same effect must be attained by radio drama if it is to mean anything worth while seems to be obvious.

Difficult, first of all, because too many of us use radio programs as a background for living room conversation. What comes through the loudspeaker is heard too often in bits and snatches. Programs so mangled by inattention on the listener's part do not enjoy a fair opportunity for appraisal.

* * *

"They won't give us a fair 'break,'" complained one studio man. "They think they can listen to radio drama while carrying on a conversation or playing a game. It can't be done." In reply we ventured the opinion that too many radio dramas had been thrown on the air as just so many more programs; that too few had been presented with any serious desire to impress upon the listener the desirability of sustained attention. This desire is now apparent in the announcements which precede two or three series of radio dramas—a development whose importance is directly proportional to the listener's realization of its significance.

* * *

The whole subject of radio drama transcends the limitations of a single column. The microphone is developing a new form of dramatic art. That statement does not refer, of course, to those so-called "dramas" which seem to be designed merely to fill a half hour gap with so much talk. The conversational program—dialogue without any pretense of reflecting life—has its own place on the air; it fills a need, but it is distinct from the program which has real dramatic value. One would not make the mistake, for example, of classifying Amos and Andy as radio drama, and yet here is a nightly conversation whose audience is so large that a lot of it even clusters around loudspeakers on the street outside of radio stores.

* * *

"By "radio drama" we mean such presentations as the Penrod series, the plays produced by Cecil Lewis, and those offered by C. L. Menser in "The Miniature Theater." These and other programs show trends toward a new form of dramatic art, a form produced and individualized by the exigencies of radiocasting, and a form which, because of its large audience, has large cultural implications. Directors like Mr. Lewis and Mr. Menser realize the significance of those implications; and so, too, we believe, do listeners who read this column.

L. A.

The Listener Speaks

EVERY one of the Curtis Institute concerts heard through Columbia System stations at 10:30 on Fridays, this season, has been good. Through the generosity of Mrs. Edward Bok, the institute is able to select the most promising students from all parts of the world and to provide them with the best possible instruction, their only payment being in their love of the work they have undertaken and their contribution to the good music of the world. These concerts, radiocast direct from the institute in Philadelphia through a national network, are a fine part of this contribution. The students have received freely and they give freely to listeners in every corner of the country.

Interesting as the recitals given by vocal and instrumental soloists are, the periods devoted to symphony music are even better and last Friday's concert was one of these. At the beginning of this season, in speaking of his plans for radio concerts, Walter Damrosch stated his belief that the radio audience had reached the stage where the performance of complete symphonies and other important works would be really appreciated in place of the excerpts which had hitherto figured chiefly in orchestral presentations.

Emil Mlynarski, conductor of the Curtis Orchestra, is evidently of the same opinion. His program contained three numbers, chief among which was Richard Strauss' "Don Juan." The influence of Leopold Stokowski was particularly evident in this—as is very natural considering the fact that Curtis students regularly attend the concerts of the Philadelphia Orchestra. After Sibelius' "Valse Triste," played in equally dramatic manner, Smetana's overture to "The Bartered Bride," completed the concert.

Mr. Mlynarski seems admirably adapted to the direction of this orchestra. All the enthusiasm of youth seems to respond to his leadership. There is nothing academic about his interpretations. The music really lives. In addition to acting as director of the orchestra department of the institute, Mr. Mlynarski is conductor of the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company. He was formerly conductor of the Scottish Symphony in Edinburgh, the Warsaw Opera and the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra.

There is no doubt that one of the best musical works of radio has been the speedy development of a widespread love of symphony music. A great number of symphony concerts have been radiocast this season, including three by the Philharmonic Orchestra, and even more are planned for next winter. Among these are several series by the New York Philharmonic, which has hitherto been heard through WOR alone. During the coming season, it will be enjoyed by Columbia listeners from coast to coast.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain." "Chicago Studio" and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times. All time is p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, FEB. 17

Concert Artist

Maria Kurenko, Russian coloratura soprano; Don Voorhees, conductor (General Motors—WEAF Chain transcontinental). Four selections by Mme. Kurenko, "Song of the Snow Maiden," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "The Snow Maiden"; "Waltz" of Dargomyzhsky; "Last Rose of Summer," and "Il Bacio," or "Kiss Waltz," of Arditi. Massenet, Moszkowski, Mendelssohn and Goldmark by orchestra. 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

David Healy, bass; Roxy and his Gang (WJZ Chain). Mr. Healy, latest member of the Gang, has mastered seven languages, all flavored with Gaelic, however. 7:30.

Franklin Baur, tenor; Vaughn De Leath, contralto; Hugo Mariana, conductor (Firestone—WEAF Chain). Song and orchestra favorites, as "Ave Maria," Strauss waltz and Cadman's "At Dawning." 8. NBC Pacific program. 9.

Frank Parker, tenor; male quartet; string sextet; Harry Horlick, conductor (A. & P.—WEAF Chain). Notably characteristic selections by orchestra, popular selection by quartet, "Impromptu" for piano. 8:30.

Caroline Andrews, soprano; tenor soloist; Arcadie Birkenholtz, violinist-director (WJZ Chain transcontinental). "Moment Musicale" period moved to a spot position on the network. Theme song, "Love," coloratura, "The Gypsy and the Bird," by Miss Andrews; duet, "The Road to Paradise," from Romberg's "Maytime"; Molloy's "Kerry Dance," tenor solo. Tchaikovsky's Chenoweth and Gounod by strings. 9.

Choir and Organ

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental). From Salt Lake City. 6.

Orchestral

"Anglo-Persians"; "Master Weaver" (Whittall—WEAF Chain). Music of Russia and the Near East. 10.

Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor (Stromberg-Carlson—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Saint-Saëns' overture to the "Silver Ball"; Hue's "Reverie"; "Rondo," from Weber's "F Major Concerto," featuring the jolly woodwind of the orchestra, the bassoon, played by Josef Nabokin; Elgar's "Salut d'Amour"; "Saltarello," from Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony." 10.

"String and Bows" (WEAF Chain) Godfrey Ludlow, violinist, and director of orchestra. Principally French composers. 10:30

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain) Teutonic and Latin composers. 11.

Rhythmic Music

Paul Carson, organist; Pepper Maids, vocal trio; Jack Deane, soloist; dance orchestra (WEAF Chain transcontinental) First half hour from coast to coast, second half through split network of middle and far western stations. 4:30.

Smith Ballew and his orchestra (WJZ Chain) Dinner dance period. 6:30.

Piano Twins; "Chick" Bullock, soloist (WEAF Chain) 7:30.

Ipana Troubadours (Bristol Myers-WJZ Chain) Dance medleys by male trio and dance orchestra, led by Sam Lanin. 8:30.

Berale Cummins and his Hotel New Yorker Orchestra (WEAF Chain) One hour in medley fashion from Manhattan's largest hotel. 11.

Ted Florito's Edgewater Beach Hotel Orchestra (WEAF, KYW) One hour from North Shore Chicago hotel. 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"American Home Banquet" (American Radiator—WEAF Chain). Horace Benedict de Saussure, who first ascended snow-capped Mt. Blanc, on the French-Swiss border. Daily except Saturday and Sunday. 6:30.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ) Chain). Latest Amos and Andy story—small daughter of manager of local NBC network station, not carrying Amos and Andy, calling out books of Bible, came to book of Amos, young son noted, demanded book of Andy also. 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"Real Folks" (Chesebrough—WJZ Chain). Two hundredth anniversary of founding of Thompkins Corners, real imported full-blooded Indian and all. 9:30.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northern—WJZ Chain transcontinental). Real thriller, not unlike famous dime novel type. 10:30.

Recitalist

Leslie Joy, bass-baritone (WJZ Chain). Four ballads in "Personalities at 71" period. Kathleen Stewart, accompanist. 7:15.

Talks

"Japan at the Naval Conference" (WEAF Chain). James G. McDonald in "The World Today." 7:15.

"Back of the News in Washington" (WEAF Chain transcontinental). Elliott Thurston, for William Hard. 7:45.

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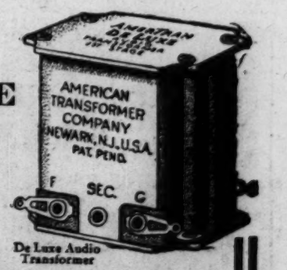

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Theological Melodrama

Unafraid: A Life of Anne Hutchinson, by Winnifred King Rugg. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.50.

TODAY, when a veritable tidal wave of biography sweeps over the lists of publishers and the tables of booksellers, there has attached itself to that form of literature a sinister significance. For, opening the average biography, it has become the rule rather than the exception to find a work which is intent upon belittling its subject, upon stressing weakness instead of strength; which carps and criticizes, ridicules and sneers, which deliberately shifts values to suit the author's whim. Matters have reached a pass where readers approach a new biography with the caution born of distaste. Then all the more welcome a day which heralds the appearance of such a book as Mrs. Rugg's life of Anne Hutchinson, "Unafraid."

Marvel of marvels, here is an author who dares to be sane and simple and unbiased. She herself asserts that in her task "recorded history has been the guide, imagination only a lantern"; and the truth of that is evidenced throughout her scholarly study of a superbly erect figure, limned against the muddy lanes and timbered houses of Boston 300 years ago. Admirably has the author kept her personal predilections subordinate to the facts of the case.

Even persons possessed of a superficial acquaintance with New England's story know something of Anne Hutchinson's career and its tragic outcome. Four years only it lasted, whereas Anne lived 52 years in all. As Mrs. Rugg asks pertinently: "What of the other 48?" And so she proceeds to tell us about them, from the beginning.

The Early Years

First, a scene in the London of 1578, with Anne's father, Francis Marbury, summoned before the Ecclesiastical Court for discipline; upon which occasion he, "proud, Puritan knave," through sheer courage of conviction won an invisible if not a visible victory over his accusers. Then, the child Anne in the Lincolnshire fen country, delighting in its Dutch-like aspect of windmills and waving grasses, within doors poring over the pages of a little Geneva Bible to which she had been taught to turn for guidance in every quandary.

Later, an Anne in London, where her father had his parish, a city "boiling with religious controversy" where, at the Marbury board, the girl overheard and weighed with her overquick sensibilities dissertations interminable. She shows us Anne, the wife of kind, ingenuous, tractable William Hutchinson, riding with him on a pillion to hear the sermons of John Cotton, delivered in St. Botolph's Church of Old World Boston. Finally, an assured young matron, resolved to follow her pastor across stormy seas to a land which promised religious freedom.

Thus does Mrs. Rugg paint in her background, vividly and convincingly, with little nice, shrewd observations and witty thrusts. For the author is not deceived by Anne. She sees her in the round: the born leader who, in Boston, was a social before a theological mentor; whose zeal of belief induced her to express herself in terms too metaphysical for the grasp of her contemporaries; yet at the same time always the big-hearted woman, tireless in her good works, "a dear saint servant and of God."

Puritan Boston

Even in retrospect, the spectacle of Puritan Boston—so tolerant by profession, so intolerant by practice—is disturbing and unlovely. As far as Anne was concerned, the rift started when she invited her neighbors—women whose home responsibilities prevented their regular attendance at church services—to come to her house for a discussion of the sermon of the preceding Sunday. Could anything have seemed more innocent? Yet, in a community whose "main diversions were two, going to church on Sunday and going to church on Thursday," it was the touch of gunpowder which unloosed a mighty explosion. The neighbor women were excited; eagerly they responded to Anne's invitation. Presently the men came, too; and in no time Anne had built up a personal following.

At first the churchmen, Cotton in particular, approved; then it was found that Anne was too original in her viewpoint. While she stood for "grace," they stood for "works." A Covenant of Works versus a Covenant of Grace—these to us cold phrases were then discussed on every doorstep, even by little serious children. Each word was outlined in letters of flame. And all the while Anne maintained stoutly her conviction that "holiness was a matter of the heart." She believed the Scriptures upheld her contention. Moreover, she claimed that she received "revelations"; and for that more than for anything else they accused her of heresy, tried her at synods which were patterned unconsciously after sessions of the Spanish Inquisition, in the end banished and excommunicated her. Reading of it today, the circumstances are so abhorrent as to be incredible.

Persistent Persecution

Governor Winthrop, Pastor Wilson and other pastors from the outlying towns—Newtowne and Salem, Wollaston and Roxbury—finally John Cotton too, persisted in their persecutions until the decree went forth that "Mistress Anne Hutchinson be summoned for traducing the ministers and their ministry in the country." Of course she was too intense in allegiance to her inner light, of course she was tactless and aggressive and impetuous, and of course she allowed her woman's tongue to betray her. But what of those supposedly enlightened men who had intrepidly sailed the Atlantic in such ships as the Mayflower and the Griffin to seek out a place where all should be free to worship according to the dictates of conscience? Oh, that synod which lasted 10 hours, without interval for rest or food!

Yet, before beginning her perilous journey across barren and Indian-infested wastes of winter country, Anne told the Court: "Now, having seen Him which is invisible, I fear not what man can do unto me." Truly, a theological melodrama had been enacted in Boston.

Nevertheless, beneath those cruel and ignorant excesses lay a seed which was later to flower in a higher interpretation of freedom. For the Puritans did not for nothing seek out a new world. A tiny, flickering light came with them, though so often they hid it under a bushel. Thus it is a stirring story which Mrs. Rugg has related. Lest any inquire as to her reasons for choosing to write of Anne Hutchinson, let them read her book which is its own sufficient justification.

M. W.

A Story of Honest Toil

To the Valiant, by Norah C. James. New York: Morrow. $2.50.

NORAH JAMES has turned from the overwrought type of men and women to be found in the night clubs and studios of London to an entirely different kind of existence. In her first novel she combined a compassion for the fate of her characters with an almost heartless honesty in describing the way they lived. In her second novel she has entirely shut the door on that kind of life. Its very existence could hardly be imagined as one reads "To the Valiant" and follows the patient, faithful conduct of its characters. "To the valiant actions speak alone," runs the quotation from Smollett that supplies the title. The Bains family in "To the Valiant" showed their courage by doing what seemed best without talking about it.

It is for these inarticulate ones that Miss James is now prolocutor. Without being sentimental on the one hand, and, on the other hand, without overemphasizing the drab details of poverty, she has converted the story of one of the humblest of families into a convincing record of lovingkindness and enduring courage.

She has taken a serving-maid and a farm laborer, thrust them into a hurried marriage, transported them from their natural rustic surroundings, and set them down on a dingy, noisy, crowded London street. Here in the heart of a slum, Fred and Lucy Bains preserve their simple code of honesty, cleanliness and fam[illegible] fidelity.

They have three sons: the oldest, [illegible]y, deprived of his sight in childhood; the second, Robert, who could hardly remember the time when he had not been eyes for his older brother; the youngest, Sammy, who was at odds with the ideals of the family but was sent to a Canadian farm before he got into irreparable trouble in the city.

Slowly the Bainses improved their condition. Benny's misfortune caught the attention of a kind woman who let Fred have money to buy a grocer's shop. Lucy helped in the shop and kept her tiny, dark rooms scrubbed to the utmost possibility; a possibility that always fell a little short of the country girl's standard. Bobby, going to school, studied hard so that he might teach Benny at home. When he left school he worked in a garage and finally went into business for himself and thus could make life more comfortable for his mother, now widowed, and for Benny. Sammy was safely away in Canada.

But such peace did not last long. A rift came when the two devoted brothers fell in love with the same woman. The principal complication in the plot consists in their love for Rita Darrell, and Bobby's attempt to stand aside for the sake of his handicapped brother. The situation involves disappointment for someone, and Miss James has made an honest choice of her victim. The lightning falls where it probably would in real life. We don't like it; we should have liked it less the other way.

The book is quiet, not dramatic, not shot with color, not striking for brilliancy or wit; thus it harmonizes with the characters and the theme. The short sentences, the simple style, the unstrained tone are like the simple emotions and inherent convictions of Fred and Lucy and their children. Miss James's ability to adapt her style to her material is one of the most promising indications of her artistry, just as the range of her sympathies gives promise of future achievement.

The Near Eastern Scene

Turkey and Syria Reborn, by Harold Armstrong. London: Lane. 18s. net.

CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG has written something much better than the average book on the Near Eastern scene. His book is, in some degree, what the better travel books are, personal; there is some hint that his two years' journey was a mental Odyssey as well as an affair of boots, saddles and seats next to the driver. There is no banal "kodakery" about him. We cannot say that the personal side of his narrative is its chief attraction, for his asides on life, religion and the verities are somewhat incoherent when, in unguarded moments, they burst from him. But at least one has the feeling that here is a man traveling and not a talking camera. One has some valuable sense of the conflict between him and the land through which he is passing.

Captain Armstrong has known the Near East well from 1918 onward, having already written on the purely political aspects of the scene. The present volume is primarily a record of travel, and he had the inestimable advantage of traveling with a definite purpose. As a delegate of the Commission for the Assessment of War Damage, he had to penetrate into the intimacies of Syrian, Arab and Turkish life. His investigations took him to Damascus, back through the country of the Maronites, and then from Tripoli to Lattakia and the hills of the Nusairi. Through Antioch, Aleppo and Alexandretta he went into the Taurus villages, the Anatolian Plateau, to Angora and Istanbul.

A Vivid Picture

His picture of the beauty, squalor and noisy life of these coastal towns and inland villages of desert and mountain is extraordinarily vivid. One feels the heat, the cold, the dust; one is jolted by those reckless Syrian drivers; one is made to feel something of the confused emotion of the sight. Those inns, cafés, booths and roadside meetings, the whole oily, wily, startling business of eastern officialdom, spring to life from out the printed page.

In the coast towns of Syria and in the lands of the Maronites he was aware at every turn of the immediate political unrest. He confirms what other travelers have said about the strong native feeling against the French mandate. The French authorities themselves he found generally disgruntled by the difficulty of their task and the irony of their situation.

The Syrians, who had welcomed them as liberators from the Turkish oppression, have now forgotten the horrors of the Turkish rule and remember only its indulgences. The situation is bad and uncomfortable, but it has improved since the recent rising. The fatal lack of continuity in French policy in Syria is at last being remedied.

But more significant than the immediate political position is the fact that "these ancient lands"—to use Louis Golding's phrase—have, since the war, become exposed to the full impact of western mechanized civilization. To some writers, such as Edward Thompson, the future is too tragic for contemplation. Captain Armstrong is apprehensive, but contents himself with posing the problem. In Syria he spent some time with the Nusairi tribes, a people cut off by religion and custom from their neighbors in the coastal plain. They lived a curiously and a highly organized primitive life, a life which seems simple in comparison to our own, but is actually, in its own way, as complex as ours. (It is sheer sentimentality to suppose that a primitive life is simpler than a civilized one.)

Complicated Tools

For their work the Nusairi used crude yet complicated tools. For threshing they would cut planks of wood with an elaborate saw, stud the wood with flints, and the planks would then be dragged sledge-fashion, hour after hour, over the threshing floor, by oxen. What will happen when the western devices suddenly oust such primitive ones and the values they represent? The prospect is alarming; but we are reminded of the shrewd observation of a recent traveler in Burma who said that nothing in the world had done more "to soothe the savage breast" than the introduction of the sewing machine.

In the Turkey of Mustapha Kemal the problem has developed. Captain Armstrong quotes the significant complaint of a German engineer who said he could find any amount of Turks able to manage a machine, but none to repair it. While the Syrians tend to look to Mustapha Kemal to help all Muhammadans against the invading Christian, the dictator himself is sweeping away old values ruthlessly and putting nothing in their place. Turkey, like Syria, is infested with spies, but the traveler is safer in Turkey than he has ever been. Both the Turkish and the Greek brigands have gone. On the other hand, the Turkish attempt to take the place of the expelled Christians in commerce is a pathetic failure. Captain Armstrong's estimate of the Turkish character is remarkably impartial, coming as it does from one who suffered severely in Turkey as a prisoner of war. These Turkish chapters are intensely interesting. We have merely hinted at the main trend of a book which is rich in incident, information and good reading.

V. S. P.

Sculpture of Today

Some Modern Sculptors, by Stanley Casson. Oxford: The Clarendon Press. New York: Oxford University Press.

IT IS not often that one picks up a book on sculpture which is short, clear, and instructive. Sculpture, of all the arts, seems least capable of explanation. For it is austere and remote; it does not belong in our time. Those who make a life work of the art (not the craft) expect to be understood by only a few. When books are written, they seem curiously to turn more upon the prejudices and predilections of the author than upon the art objects themselves. Frequently one closes a book with less conviction upon the matter than when one opened it.

Stanley Casson, in this short, well-illustrated volume, entitled "Some Modern Sculptors," has attempted no more than to discuss a dozen or so artists who enjoy a measure of popularity. His attitude is liberal; he judges each artist in terms of his own style and qualifications; his personal taste runs to Mestrovic and sculptors of his class.

En passant, the author drops some nuggets of information about the plastic art, the efficacy of the various materials employed, the historical background, the contemporary dilemma. His taste for the Byzantine mode and the Greek archaic tips the scales of his judgment heavily in that direction. But it is a wholesome prejudice, for it will help to lift one out of the sluggishness of pictorial statuary into which sculptors have fallen for more than a century.

Barye, with his love of movement, based upon accurate observation, effected the turn of the tide. His pupil, Rodin, stretched that gift a shade too far and fell into the extreme of "cosmic sentimentality" with his emphatic expressiveness. Bourdelle was an artist of "vigor and invention," quick to assimilate the "spirit of other ages." Above all, he was a sculptor with an architectural sense. Maillol is a modern Hellenist.

For Mr. Casson, Mestrovic is "a prodigy and wonder" in sculpture. He combines the Byzantine and the Greek archaic with the full anatomical knowledge of later ages. "He is a product of a natural setting." He owes nothing to the tendencies of modernism that have shaken up the ideas of most of his contemporaries. "He has made the barbarian both intelligent and noble." Mestrovic has mastered the most difficult of all methods, that of building on a basis of planes, the opposite to the method of Rodin, who was really only a modeler.

We cannot rise to the author's height of enthusiasm for this artist; sculpturally he seems less significant than many another who lives and carves today. But there are no exact measurements of perfection and fulfillment in art; we try hard to understand and at this threshold we must stop.

Gill and Epstein and Gaudier-Brzeska are discussed as contributors of the essential "sculptural feeling." If this is the pivotal point, needless to say, Epstein and his kind will sink to a lower level; for they invite qualities of other arts to strengthen their style; the dramatic, chiefly. For purists, this practice is a lowly one. For the rest of us, we look closely to each artist and judge him not in terms of another, but of the best blend of his own ideas and technical dexterity.

D. A.

Fact From Tradition

Freemasonry in the Thirteen Colonies, by J. Hugo Tatsch. New York: Macoy. $3.15.

GENUINE service is rendered in any cause when a researcher clears the haze from generally accepted "history" so that authenticated accounts may stand forth in bold relief. To be sure, this may prove a shock to some beliefs cherished for sentimental reasons, but if we honestly seek facts we must have substantial evidence. This has been Mr. Tatsch's aim in preparing the volume in hand. Of course he has had able predecessors in this field, but too frequently the data assembled has been laid before us in bald and colorless statements that exert slight appeal for the average reader.

Before addressing himself to his subject Mr. Tatsch disposes of six stories of Masonic "origins" in North America. These are shown to be unsupported by documentary proof; or from internal evidence to be untenable theories. He then draws a background of the social conditions which obtained in the colonies. Tacitly he points a lesson for that recent school of writers which seeks fame through "exposés" of the habits of early heroes. Of the colonial forefathers he says: "The very nature of their lives and occupations was conducive to what we would term excesses today." Hence they should be judged by standards of their own times, not of ours. "American Freemasonry," he says, "like its progenitor in old England, is the outgrowth of the times in which it had its roots. It was not superimposed upon the New World as a finished and perfect institution; rather it was the survival of the principles which men had learned in their association as builders, both literally and figuratively."

No account of colonial history could fail to reveal the remarkable impress left by Benjamin Franklin. His influence was strong in Masonic as well as in civic affairs. Other vigorous characters in the fraternity's affairs were Col. Daniel Coxe, Henry Price and Jonathan Belcher. Coxe and Price are important links between Masonry of the Old World and the New, and narration of colonial development also bears on the West Indies and Nova Scotia. In fact, the author expresses hope that further investigation, now in progress, of connection between Masonry in Nova Scotia and in Boston may substantiate the story that the first regular lodge held on the American continent met in King's Chapel, in Boston, about 1720.

Emphasizing the difficulty of finding authentic records, the author quotes Dr. John Dove, to whom he refers as the first Virginian to write an extensive account of the fraternity in that state. "The chariness of writing too much," says Dr. Dove, "which characterized all our elder brethren . . . has deprived posterity of many valuable documents which could enlighten us on this most interesting period." Notwithstanding this plaint, the story of Freemasonry in the "Old Dominion" is so extensive as to require two entertaining and revealing chapters for the telling.

As members of the fraternity are aware, military lodges flourished in both British and Colonial armies during the American Revolution. An informative chapter is devoted to their activities. To encourage the student, the author appends an exhaustive bibliography to each chapter and urges other Masons to take up the task where he leaves it so that undiscovered facts may be revealed.

A new Modern Library title is "Great Modern Short Stories," edited by Grant Overton. The authors included are Joseph Conrad, Ernest Hemingway, John Galsworthy, Willa Cather, Sherwood Anderson, D. H. Lawrence, Katherine Mansfield, Glenway Wescott, F. Scott Fitzgerald, James Joyce and Somerset Maugham.

* * *

Sir George Arthur's biography of King George V is published in the United States by Cape & Smith. The English edition was reviewed in these columns Sept. 28, 1929.

* * *

The final volume of "The Diary of Tolstoy's Wife," the English edition of which was reviewed in these columns, Nov. 30 last, will be published in the United States, Feb. 17, by Payson & Clarke.

* * *

New plays recently published include the Theater Guild production, "Meteor," by S. N. Behrman (Brentano) and St. John Ervine's "The First Mrs. Fraser" (Macmillan).

Komisarjevsky's Stage

Myself and the Theater, by Theodore Komisarjevsky. London: Heinemann. 12s. 6d. net. New York: Dutton. $3.75.

ARNOLD BENNETT has been protesting against titles which give no clue to the contents of the books to which they belong. Judged by this standard, Mr. Komisarjevsky's "Myself and the Theater" is excellently named. The title gives exactly the right impression of these pleasant, rambling, inoffensively egotistical reminiscences. The book opens with the author's hurried and hazardous exit from the territories of the Soviet Republic in July, 1919; glides easily back to the great days of the Russian Imperial theaters, when the life of a director was often made miserable by the whims of a jealous and influential prima donna or prima ballerina; then on to the days of the revolution, when the theatrical director had to submit to the no less irksome caprices of a soviet consisting of actors, musicians, stage carpenters and cloakroom attendants; and so forward to the "commercial" theater of western Europe and America, where the chief thorn in the director's bed of roses is the necessity, unknown in the state-subsidized theaters of Tsarist and Bolshevist Russia, of making his productions pay.

In pre-war Russia the name of Theodore Komisarjevsky was, as he frankly tells us, overshadowed by that of his greater sister. Vera Komisarjevskaya was not only the greatest Russian actress of her day, but played an important rôle in the history of the modern Russian stage. During the first few years of the present century the "naturalistic" theater of Stanislavsky held undisputed sway. The old traditional theater had made the stage a forum from which the actors declaimed to the audience; Stanislavsky made it a section cut from life, and in the plays of Tchekhov found the ideal medium for expressing his idea of dramatic art.

But by 1906 it was time for another change; and in that year Vera Komisarjevskaya, who had been feeling her way toward a new technique, secured the services for her theater in St. Petersburg of a young producer called Meyerhold. Among her troupe was a young actor of the name of Tairov; and Meyerhold and Tairov are now the leading producers of Soviet drama in Moscow. The movement which began under Komisarjevskaya and Meyerhold in 1906 was the application of "symbolist" theories to dramatic production. Unlike the school of Stanislavsky, it sought "suggestion of things, not the things themselves." The movement spread through the theaters of both hemispheres, and has generally been hailed as specifically Russian; but the three men from whom it derived its initial inspiration were all foreigners—Maeterlinck, Gordon Craig and George Fuchs. The work of Meyerhold was to theorize and standardize the methods of which the first intimations came from them.

Meyerhold and Komisarjevskaya soon parted company, and it was then that Theodore first took his place as one of the producers in his sister's theater. He seems from the first to have revolted against some of Meyerhold's extreme experiments, and it was here that he learned to be an eclectic. In the 10 years since he left Russia he has produced in four countries—or five if we count Wales, where he directed an amateur production in Welsh. Nearly all that he has to say about stage craft is patent good sense, and could be studied with profit by most contemporary actors and producers. It would be absurd to apply the "naturalistic" technique to Maeterlinck, or the "symbolist" technique to Tchekhov, or either of them to, say, Molière; and Komisarjevsky has no use for a Macbeth in khaki or a Hamlet in plus-fours.

But he pays less attention to another point. There is a right technique not only for every author and for every period, but for every country. A production transplanted from Leningrad to London or New York will remain foreign and, however warmly it may be acclaimed by professional critics and "high-brow" audiences, will not enter the national dramatic tradition. Mr. Komisarjevsky probably would reply that, in the case of contemporary England and America, no tradition of any value exists. But we are not sure that he has looked very far for it; he wastes too much time shooting at the easy targets of sentimental melodrama and musical comedy. Nevertheless, it is clear that he likes Englishmen and Americans; and they will like his book none the less for telling them that their dramatic productions (except a few which he has done for them) are artistically not worth talking about. They have heard it so often that it has become one of their own most cherished beliefs, and they would probably look askance at a foreign critic who failed to share it.

Excellent photographs of some of Mr. Komisarjevsky's productions add to the attractiveness of the book.

The Typography of Newspaper Advertisements, by Francis Meynell (New York: Stokes $12.50) is designed to give the advertiser, the typographer and the printer a fuller understanding of the effectiveness of good display in advertising. The rules of display are concisely elucidated, and the necessity for co-operation between advertiser and printer is explained. The book contains a display of English, American, French, Dutch and German typefaces; a table for calculating the number of words of any type that can be fitted into a given space, and a gallery of contemporary advertisements. It will be a valuable aid to all who are interested in newspaper advertising.

An Ardent Biographer

The Amazing Career of Bernadotte (1763-1844), by The Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton. London: Murray. 21s. net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $5.

THOSE who have already read Plunket Barton's three books on Bernadotte will find nothing new in this readable volume. The longer study's conclusions are repeated without essential change. A number of excellent illustrations have been retained.

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton was and remains a victim of his hero Gascon's charm. He has drawn upon a great mass of material, including some unpublished records in the Foreign Office, but the picture he paints is too completely pleasing to convince. Bernadotte was a first-rate soldier, an able administrator, a successful ruler. His biographer has been led away by excessive admiration; for he will not allow that he ever failed.

He makes his conduct during the campaign and battle of Leipzig the determining factor in Napoleon's defeat. Bernadotte is lauded for not having yielded to the Prussian generals who tried to "egg him on!" This reads like irony. Actually, Bernadotte's march on Leipzig was so sluggish that he gave Napoleon a chance of success; but for Blücher, he probably would not have arrived at all. The author seems to have relied upon Alison and Sir Charles Stewart for this part of his narrative; a judgment based upon such limited reading cannot stand against the conclusions of careful German research.

The chapters which deal with Bernadotte's closing years as King of Sweden and Norway are thin. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton is not familiar with the Scandinavian languages, but this need not have prevented him from admitting that the union with Norway was a capital mistake. It brought nothing but embarrassment to Sweden and to the dynasty; its dissolution in 1905 was a gain to all concerned.

Bernadotte's character has been blackened by Bonapartist memoir-writers and historians. He deserves fair treatment; but this book is a eulogy which fails to consider one side of the man. This soldier of fortune was one of nature's best equipped careerists. Mere ability as general and administrator would not have brought him to the pinnacle which he attained. He had other qualities which put him above the ruck of Napoleon's marshals: he knew when to be cautious; he could be charming, eloquent and humane. Born of respectable bourgeois stock, he could command the phrases of the revolution and imitate the manners of the old régime. Hence one part of his success. He exploited his unrivaled touch with conquered peoples. Long before the Swedish offer came, he had envisaged the possibility of a crown; his carefully cultivated popularity with foreigners was an investment which brought its reward.

Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton has fallen under the spell which captivated the Swedes. He has dismissed the critics as calumniators. Yet Bernadotte's caution was sometimes very like treachery; his disingenuousness cannot always be accounted for by a mere desire to please.

Design for the Wrapper of Georges Clemenceau's "Claude Monet: The Water Lilies" (Doubleday Doran).

The Young Swinnerton

The Young Idea, by Frank Swinnerton. New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

NO BETTER title than "The Young Idea" could well be imagined for this very young, very idealistic and very unreal book. Were one to read it, unaware that Mr. Swinnerton had written a really fine novel in "Nocturne," it would command no attention at all. There is, however, a peculiar pleasure in comparing the early fumbling attempt of 1910 with the writing of 1917 which produced "Nocturne." If it were not for the value of this comparative criticism it would be hard to forgive the American publishers for bringing out of its obscurity such an immature piece of work.

There is much charm in the youthful enthusiasm which animates the book. They are young people who believe in and are seeking some ideal of beauty while confronted with the sordidness which sometimes besets one who is young and unprotected and forced to earn a living. But there is every indication that the author, picturing the inarticulate longings of Hilda, who had believed in the kindness of the world until she began to meet its obstacles, is quite as inarticulate as his heroine, quite as unable as she to deal with a world that suddenly seems to be all black, simply because it is no longer completely white. The author who, in the words of H. G. Wells in his introduction to "Nocturne," "sees life and renders it with a steadiness and detachment and patience," could, when he wrote "The Young Idea" see life only as good and bad.

Anna Seghers, author of "The Revolt of the Fishermen," the Kleist prize novel for 1929, is the second woman to win the award. Longmans, Green have procured the American rights to the book and will publish it in February.

Verse of Silvery Grace

Mediæval Latin Lyrics, by Helen Waddell. London: Constable. 21s. net.

WHEN Miss Waddell's "Wandering Scholars" appeared, a couple of years ago, it was warmly acclaimed, alike for its matter and its manner, as a contribution not only to the history of literature, but to the literature of history. Her anthology, in which the original poems are faced by translations in verse, is a worthy pendant to that book, though copious and illuminating annotation makes it a self-contained volume.

Miss Waddell has a charming habit of giving us more than her titles promise. In "The Wandering Scholars" she showed that she was herself something of a wandering scholar, and divagated to many topics not in the letter of her brief; indeed, her own description of her first book in the preface to her second is "a long digression." So in the anthology, in spite of its title, she goes right back to the first century, including the "Copa Surisca," a brilliant genre piece which was possibly by Virgil himself, and some of the exquisite lyrics attributed to Petronius. She justifies her latitude thus:

"It is for the sake of the unbroken tradition that the Virgilian Copa and a handful of lyrics of the Silver Age have been included, verse that by no straining of chronology could be called mediæval. They are here because by means of them the line of descent can be more clearly traced; they were the wayfaring-tree, the 'lenta viburna' that could bear transplanting, where the cypress of the greater Roman writers must stand solitary. Petronius is closer to the first Italian sonnet writers than he is to Horace . . ."

She might have added that he is closer to the moderns than to either. There are notes in Petronius that recall Donne and even Baudelaire. When we come to the true mediæval poets, whether they be monks or vagrants, we are among much simpler folk.

Miss Waddell's versions make easy and delightful reading. She has not attempted to reproduce the polysyllabic sonorities of the Latin, or any close metrical equivalent; and she makes very free with the letter of her text, freer than did John Addington Symonds, her most accomplished predecessor in this field. But she is always faithful to the spirit, so that those who have no Latin may read her in the confidence that what might be a charming new poem is, at the same time, a true rendering of the intention of the original author. But probably those will get most pleasure from her book who know enough Latin to appreciate the felicity of her audacities. As a specimen of her skill may be quoted the opening of one of the best known of the anonymous mediæval pieces, "Dum Diane vitrea."

When Diana lighteth
Late her crystal lamp,
Her pale glory kindleth
From her brother's fire,
Little straying west winds
Wander over heaven,
Moonlight falleth,
And recalleth
With a sound of lute-strings shaken,
Hearts that have denied his reign
To love again.

The grace of the original is here exquisitely recaptured; and, in these old poems, with all their variety of moods, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," what is most charming is a sort of silvery grace—that, and a delicate perception of natural beauties.

Miss Waddell's notes are little masterpieces of vivacious erudition.

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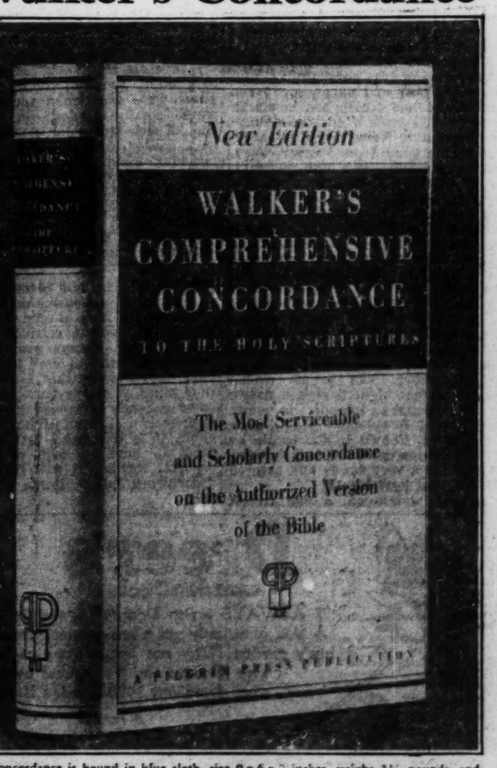
New Edition of Walker's Concordance



This concordance is bound in blue cloth, size 9 x 6 x [illegible] inches, weighs 3½ pounds, and sells for $3.00. The book is compact, easy reading and handling, strictly alphabetical in arrangement; 964 pages; a handy reference for Bible Readers, Students and Teachers.
THE PILGRIM PRESS
BOSTON CHICAGO

Home Building | Equipment | Gardening

Homes of Face Brick Are of Four Types of Construction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago.

COLORFUL beauty and quiet charm, always sought by the home builder, are attained readily through the use of face brick. This material, of late produced in an ever-widening range of colors and with as many new textures to match, give individuality as well as permanence to homes of moderate cost. And an increasing use for face brick is found also in the modernizing of old houses—houses out-of-date and shabby that are being given new life and color simply by encasing them in face brick with a few minor changes in architecture.

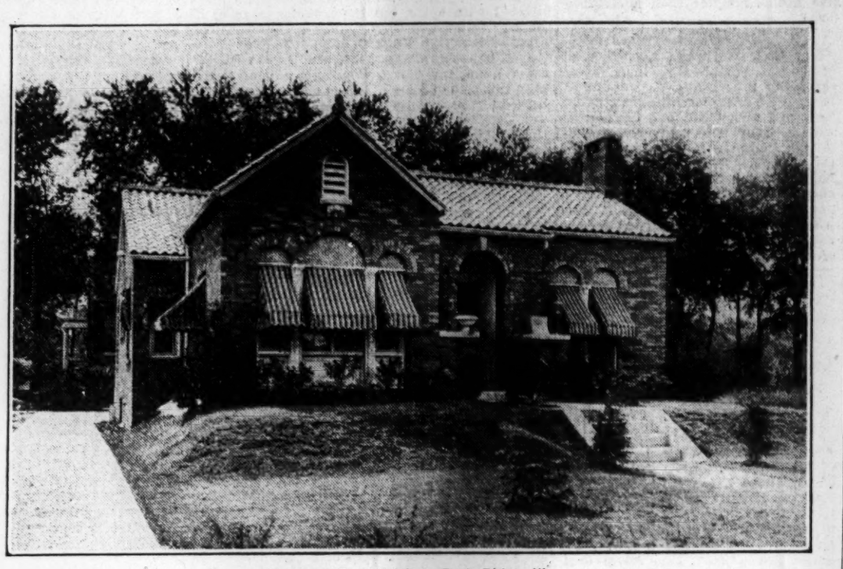
The builder of a small home can have permanent, fire-safe and attractive construction by using brick veneer at a cost so little more than less permanent construction that the difference is made up within a few years through savings in insurance, depreciation, and upkeep, according to the American Face Brick Association.

There are four types of face brick walls. First is the solid brick wall, consisting of face brick with common brick backing. Second is the face brick wall with hollow tile or block backing. Third is the face brick veneer wall, consisting of the application of face brick on a wood frame in place of clapboard or shingles. Fourth is the newest type, in which face brick is used with an insulated steel frame.

The first two of these types are used because of the much greater strength and fire safety obtained. The third, or face brick veneer, is preferred by some builders because it is somewhat less expensive than solid brick or hollow tile, and can be more quickly built. This type has gained some favor in recent years because of the high cost of building, and many such homes are now in use.

The method of veneering a house with face brick is simple. The studs are erected the same as for frame construction, sheathing is nailed to the studs, waterproof building paper is laid over the sheathing, and the face brick is laid up on the outside with a one-inch air space between it and the building paper for insulation. Either nails or corrugated metal strips are used at regular intervals to tie the face brick to the framing. The newest type of wall, that of metal frame instead of wood, is constructed in a similar manner.

A great many old houses were soundly built when erected and have sturdy foundations and frames, although to exterior appearance they seem to be very weak. Where this condition is true, the owner can have the house brought up to date in exterior appearance by means of brick veneer at a fraction of the cost of a new house of similar size.



House of Face Brick in Park Ridge, Ill.

The new coating of face brick is simply laid up against the old siding or clapboards and tied to the wall at various intervals. The finished home takes on the appearance of a new brick home and has all of the beauty and individuality that the various colors in the brick possess.

But probably most important to the home builder, is the beauty and charm obtainable in a face brick home. Not only has he a selection of colors in brick ranging from pearl gray or creams, through buff, golden and bronze tints, down to reds, browns, purples, maroons, and even gun metal blacks, but he also can color the mortar which binds the brick together so that the whole ensemble takes on an appearance that blends harmoniously with the style of house being built. In the hands of an artisan who knows how to build houses, face brick can be joined together to make a home that will be fire-safe, enduring, and become more beautiful as age mellows its tones.

[This is the sixth of a series of articles on Building Materials. The seventh will appear March 1.]

The Dainty Freesia

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

DO YOU know the dainty Freesias? They are in many ways the daintiest of all flowering bulbs, not only are they dainty in appearance but they are delicate in their habits and must be well cared for from the time you purchase the bulbs until the beautiful branches are hanging with fragrant bells. We have found that their fragrance repays us for our labor.

Freesias are particularly adapted to pot culture, but the bulbs must never be allowed to protrude above the earth and must be planted the day they arrive from the nursery. Charming effects are produced by planting 12 or more bulbs in a five- or six-inch pot, filled with rich soil. The soil must be given extra attention; it should be a mellow, very fine garden loam that is rich in manure. And there must also be good drainage in the pots—broken pottery or the like, in the bottom.

As the leaves and stalks are particularly tender, they require support. Wire frames are excellent. It is said that a little wood ashes in the soil will help to furnish the silica which has the effect of hardening the stems so that they will not droop as much as they do without it. We mean to try it in our next potting.

These beautiful plants are native to the Cape of Good Hope and have been in cultivation for over 100 years. The original plant—Freesia refracta—appears not to have had the fine, pale blossoms delicately hung on the stems, all drooping in the same direction, that are characteristic of the plant in its present state of cultivation; but grows a pale green and sometimes a sulphur-yellow bloom. The horticulturists have improved the flower so that the blossoms are now a pure white, of symmetrical shape and very evenly arranged on the stems. The outcome is a house plant all should know and grow.

Today hundreds of these small, tooth-shaped bulbs, or corms, are grown in Italy, Holland and in California. In California they grow in the wild state. There is always a tendency for the blossoms to revert to the original yellow and this color can be traced in the blotch of orange in the throats of otherwise pure white specimens. To the novice this appears a beauty and there seems to be no reason why it should not be considered so, except that the horticulturist desires to produce pure white ones.

The bulbs grown in California seem to be the ones that are most likely to produce the yellow-throated blooms and also may be seen tinted a cream color and pale yellow. The strong sunlight of the Pacific coast is blamed for this persistence in color.

There is a lovely yellow species which grows in Italy, whose blooms are larger than the white ones, though the fragrance is not so rich. Quite recently a lilac Freesia has been found in Cape Colony. It has smaller leaves and darker foliage than Freesia refracta, and we can imagine how lovely it must be. The Freesia called "Purity" is best for American culture—a very free bloomer.

We potted ours in August last season and left the pots outside until frost appeared, watering them regularly. Sprouts appeared in early November and by Jan. 20 the plants were 20 inches high; a great many branches. On three plants appeared 218 blooms, of pure white and a most delicate fragrance which was a joy in the window garden. The stems are long and graceful thus making the plant alone a thing of beauty.

J. A. W.

Colors in the Tulip Bed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cos Cob, Conn.

WHEN space permits, it is pleasant to have a small garden in which one plant species is growing in a setting created especially for it. Tulips are universal favorites, and worthy of a garden all their own. By using all varieties a month or more of richest bloom is possible. Most types remain in flower for two weeks in the cool weather to be expected during April and May.

Tulips will show to better advantage if given a background of green, and for this purpose bush honeysuckles, Japanese barberries, or lilacs are useful. Long borders, irregular in outline, are best for tulips, since they lose much of their individuality and charm if massed in nursery fashion in geometrical beds. When planted in groups of not less than one dozen of a kind, with each group just running into the next, the contrasting colors will show to good advantage. The lavender phlox divaricata, and the rose, lilac, or white phlox subulata are perennials useful for edgings or groundcover in the tulip garden. English daisies, primroses, pansies, violas, and forget-me-nots are likewise effective adjuncts to the tulips.

An inexpensive, but very beautiful tulip garden featuring lilac and mauve is possible if the proper varieties are chosen. The tulips in this garden are inexpensive sorts, but are by no means inferior. The main colors of lilac and mauve will be supplied by the tulips, Dream, Remembrance, and Ewbank. Phlox divaricata, phlox subulata alba, and the English primrose (Primula veris) will supply edgings of lavender-blue, white, and pale yellow. As a contrast in the tulips the pale yellow gesneriana flava will be used in groups here and there among the lilac-toned sorts, in numbers sufficient to lighten the tone of the planting. For accent, the piquant coral-toned La Merveille will be used, and its curving stems and flared blooms will contrast nicely with the straight and globular Dream and Remembrance. Being lower in stature than the other tulips, La Merveille must be placed to the front of them. A very rich bit of garden color would result from a planting of the deep purple tulip Zulu, used as a background for the henna-red Panorama or for the dazzling scarlet gesneriana spathulata. This planting would, of course, be softened by adding liberal amounts of phlox.

During late June, when the leaves of the tulips will have started to whither, annuals may be set out to serve as a screen for the dying foliage, for these leaves must not be cut until entirely dry. In this way the erstwhile tulip garden becomes a garden devoted to annuals, our standbys for late summer and autumn color.

Early Flowering Shrubs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

WHAT can be more charming for indoor decoration in early spring, when flowers are none too plentiful, than sprays of flowering shrubs? And if a careful selection is made how easily a succession of bloom lasting over several months is obtained.

Daphne Mezereum with its richly scented mauvish pink flowers, and the leafless sprays of gay yellow Forsythia, the Japanese Bell-flower, brings a welcome touch of color into the homes of England in February. Cydonia, better known perhaps as Pyrus Japonica, in all the beauty of its apple blossom-like flowers so richly varied in color is unequaled for home decoration. Cydonia Maulei, afire with orange scarlet blooms, and C. Maulei Simonii, blood red, and fairly dwarf in habit, are particularly effective specimens. Another attractive subject from Japan is Pyrus Floribunda (Japanese Crab) with its exquisitely fashioned clusters of dainty red buds and pink flowers.

The delicate pink flowering sprays of the Almond, although more tree than shrub, is too exquisite to be excluded from the collection, and room should be made for several varieties of Lilac (Syringa) such as Dr. Masters, clear lilac, Mme. Lemoine, white, and Souvenir de L Spath, dark red.

Berberis Darwinii, orange of flower, and glossily evergreen, and the slender sprays of the yellow rosette-like flowers of Kerria Corchorus (Jew's Mallow), particularly K. Japonica Flore Pleno (double) are also invaluable for decorative purposes.

Less-Known Herbaceous Plants

By MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU

SOME of the most useful and ever-blooming plants in my borders are the new Phlox Arendsi (Van Tubergen), a cross between the early wild phlox and the decussata tribe, about 18 inches high, in mauve, white and pink, they flower in graceful profusion from May to frost. The best of the phlox decussata is the new "Border Gem," a rich purple with large flowers.

Among yellow flowers a sudden favorite is the so-called yellow aster, now decided to be solidago asteroides, which has pretty fluffy flowers in August, while a cheerful plant is Coreopsis verticillata, whose feathery green is pretty even before its little golden stars appear. As it is only 18 inches high it makes a valuable front-row plant

An Old Friend

Agapanthus Moorei, an old friend rarely seen, is hardy in most places and is worth a dash of dry fern over it in winter, so beautiful is its blue. Gaura Lindheimeri is another plant worthy of a place in every garden. Its graceful waving sprays of white flowers give lightness to many a heavy clump and the fine new form of gypsophila paniculata, Bristol Fairy, of a snowy whiteness, must certainly be ordered to this end. Lavatera olbia rosea is an improvement on its old form, which was of a blue-pink, but even then most desirable in any garden. A new lavatera from Salonika with bluish-pink flowers is an exquisite thing.

Campanula Telham Beauty is a fine form of C. persicifolia; and there are pink and purple Monardas now to be had which are lovely in damp soil. I grow a mauve one myself which is very much admired, and which came from Floraire seed. Silene orientalis, of a fine magenta, is of doubtful hardiness, possibly not perennial. Not nearly often enough seen is that graceful purply-blossomed plant thalictrum dipterocarpum, and stachys coccinea, whose salmon flowers and gray leaves are so attractive, quite hardy even in the north, deserves wider growing. Lysimachia clethroides, with spires of white flowers, is useful at the damp end of a border, and poterium obtusum, with tall, pink, fluffy heads, a desirable companion to it in September. The purple orchis foliosa, 2 feet high, though a native of the Canary Islands, is quite hardy, and a splendid plant. Gilia Californica, known in California as Prickly Phlox, with flat pink flowers, is only for a very sunny and favored garden, but how lovely!

Burchell's tritoma, a fine robust Torch Lily, is most effective, as is Etna, and I find ergyngium Violetta one of the best new border plants, with flowers distinctly mauve in color.

Iris perhaps may not be admitted, possessing borders to herself, but can any be complete without Ambassadeur, whose great smoky blossoms on tall stems compel admiration from all; while the yellow pallida type, Shekinah (Sturtevant), "a strong yellow self, free-flowering, and with a stalk 32 inches high," is loveliness itself. A few clumps of Iris give much character to any herbaceous border and should invariably be included.

Asters, Lupins, Poppies

Dracocephalum Isabella is a fine thing, in rich purple tone, and epilobium rosmarinifolium, with its pale pink flowers and silvery leaves, is charming, and does not seem to spread with the same violent rapidity as its family. Among the asters, A. Thomsoni is the most valuable, as it is always in bloom, and King George is a long way ahead in the amellus section, low growing with very large blooms. Some of the newer lupins are a revelation: Pink Pearls, Downer's Delight, and Sunshine, among others. A good cerise-colored oriental poppy is Mrs. Stobart, and now that eremurus is lower in price, it should be freely planted in its many colors: Bungei yellow, himalaicus white, robustus and Elwesii pink, tall spires of lovliness, five to eight feet high.

I have not mentioned the queen of perennials, the delphinium, as the finest were mentioned recently but would remind readers that Lamartine, of rich blue color, flowers twice in a season, and is consequently a precious plant, and that the new dwarf D. Chinese is lovely as a ground work for taller plants (introduced by Messrs. Reamsbotham) seeding freely.

Nearly all these plants may be grown from seed.

Sweet William is a biennial, but it is a prodigal self-sower and will always remain in a garden once it is allowed to become settled. It does not, however, always grow true to color if allowed to sow itself. The best way to have this favorite old-time plant, if one is particular as to color scheme, is to buy new plants each season. Unless particular about color, it is delightful to allow this plant to have its own way in its especial corner. It will give a new "patchwork quilt" design each season.

Vines in the House

Washington

THERE are a good many vines that will grow in the house during the winter, and nothing gives exactly so pleasing an effect as that obtained by using vines. Smilax is easily grown, though it takes quite a while for the seeds to germinate when it is started in this way; but its dainty, glossy leaves make it worth any attention it may require. It should have rich soil, and plenty of water and sunshine.

The most unusual vine for window decoration the writer ever saw was a tomato vine. A young man who loves all growing things found a little volunteer tomato in his yard just before time for the first frost to come along. He took it up, put it into a flower pot, and set it against a window with some flowers. And how that vine repaid the love that had kept it from being "nipped"! It grew and grew and spread out over the window tracing beautiful patterns against the glass; but of course, it was necessary to give it a little support.

As spring came on many flower buds formed on the vine, but none of them reached perfection. When likelihood of frost was past the vine was put out in the garden where, left to its own devices it wandered off into some tall grass that grew near it. It never bore tomatoes, but it had been lovely and most interesting for a good many months.

English ivy will grow in the house in water, as will sweet potato vines. The latter are very unusual used this way, but lovely. The vines grow rapidly and can be trained on cords to grow around windows. It is very easy to start these vines. Fill a glass jar with water (to which more must be added from time to time) and put into it a sweet potato with one end resting in the water and the other standing above the mouth of the jar, which should be small enough to keep it from sinking to the bottom. In a short time small sprouts will begin to appear on the top of the potato; then it surely will be a case of "watch us grow!"

Planning for Spring

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

Full of joyful promise is all winter work in the garden, but nothing is more absorbing than the planning of effective color schemes for the spring months. Although it is true that in nature colors blend and harmonize in a wonderful way, yet there are certain combinations which cause a shock of pure delight, so perfectly do they complement each other.

Amazingly beautiful, for instance, are the dazzling scarlet flowers of Anemone Fulgens, grouped against a rich deep purple Aubrietia, such as Dr. Mules, while in the background rise clumps of soft mauve Darwin tulips. What a poem of color results from planting pink Clara Butt tulips among the blue foam of forget-me-nots, flanked by a bold group of reddish purple honesty.

Equally lovely effects may be gained with other spring flowers. Visualize a narrow bed filled with bright orange Alpine wallflowers (Cheiranthus Allionii) and dainty white Poet's Narcissus, or the rosy carmine of Proserpine tulips glowing against an edging of pale mauve aubrietia.

A pink almond tree warmly flushing against a pale sky, with a carpet of blue Scillas nestling at its foot, the rich purple of a Charles X lilac with a ground work of forget-me-nots, are spring sights which are not easily forgotten, and where the Japanese Golden Bell Tree (Forsythia) trails its festooned branches plant rich-hearted purple crocus.

Geraniums in Buenos Aires

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Buenos Aires

Amateur gardeners in Buenos Aires and the surrounding country have reason to be thankful for the existence of the geranium. It grows riotously in those plots of ground—by courtesy only called gardens—where the black ants attack everything save the geranium and the marigold, and yet in a formal garden never oversteps the limits of its particular border, while in balcony gardens and on window ledges it flourishes brightly, a joy to the city worker.

Geraniums would seem to need less sunlight, less water and even less aid than most plants. They grow in the most unlikely places, grow rapidly, blossoming into cheerful reds and pinks, their dark green velvety leaves a perfect background for the richness of the flowers. In the city the climbing variety adorns most balconies, hanging through the wrought-iron bars in graceful festoons and hiding entirely from sight the ugly, rusty cans in which the plants have been potted. In the gardens of the humble the geranium glows with color, the sturdy plants forming flaming hedges round whitewashed walls or else surrounding the old-fashioned well-head, the dark waters of the aljibe reflecting the blue sky, green leaves and bright carmine of the flowers.

There is no necessity for elaborate pruning, for anything indeed save an occasional sprinkling with water and the picking off of dry leaves. The cuttings once placed in the soil are left very much to themselves, yet they repay the gardener for the slightest attention a thousandfold. Their cheerful colors are a constant source of pleasure, the hottest of summer suns has no effect on their soft petals, neither wind nor drought disturbs their growth, and the black ant which so often lays bare whole gardens overnight, leaves them severely alone, disliking the slightly acid taste of the leaves.

Every garden, rich or poor, in Buenos Aires has its beds of geraniums, growing waist high in the sunlight, and when all other flowers fail these bright blossoms can always be depended upon to flower happily, a blaze of scarlet against the clear blue of summer skies. Is it to be wondered at, in consequence, that amateur gardeners describe the geranium as a grateful plant who asks little attention yet returns what little it receives in sturdy masses of green leaves and richly colored blossoms.

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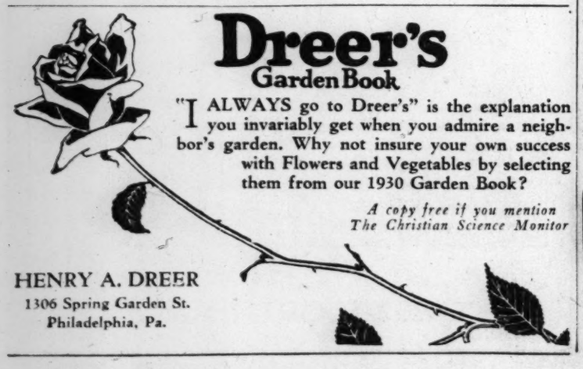

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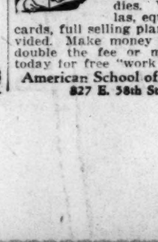

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INTERIOR · DECORATION · AND · ANTIQUES

A Little of This and of That

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE potency of cabinetmakers' labels in multiplying by 10 the value of pieces to which they were attached was proven at the Flayderman sale early in January. It is the most natural thing in the world that following this event every dealer should immediately feature anything of this kind which he had in stock. The February issues of magazines carry advertisements that show how quickly the trade has seized this opportunity thus offered.

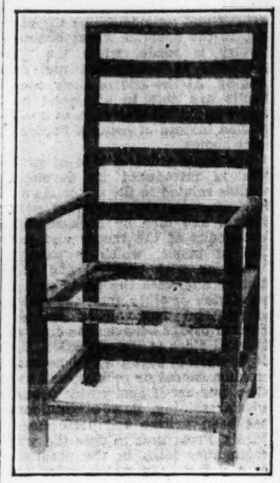
And a perfectly legitimate opportunity it is, if no deception is practiced or attempted. The temptation to make easy and large profits by using similar bits of stained, faded and printed paper which are counterfeit will be too strong for some people. So in addition to the larger number of genuine labeled pieces that are sure to appear, there may be a still larger quantity which may look right, but are not.

Some of these labels will be extremely clever imitations which will puzzle good judges; others may be merely cabinetmakers' advertisements clipped from newspapers printed from 125 to 150 years ago and should not deceive any person of average discernment. While I have just spoken in the future tense it might be just as well for readers to consider that the conditions mentioned are actually found now.

General Dearborn's Armchair

Carpenters as well as skilled cabinetmakers could make chairs satisfactory to some customers, judging by the crude framework of the one illustrated here. This might be called a custom-made chair, as it was built especially for the Revolutionary officer from New Hampshire, Henry Dearborn. His uncommon physique can be gauged by the size of the seat—21 inches square.

It was not until the war of 1812 was in progress that the title of General was given this man. During Jefferson's Presidency (1801-9) Major Dearborn was Secretary of War, and so it came that his name was given



to the remote western fort, built in 1804, whose site Chicago now covers.

Using Broken Glass and China

It is sometimes very puzzling to know what to do with a piece of nice old china or glass which has a nicked side, a broken handle, or a damaged spout. It seems too bad to throw away a fine old teapot in old blue Staffordshire, Spode or Royal Worcester when the body of it is perfectly good and has as much beauty as ever.

Of course, such things would be considered worthless by the average collector, who wants only perfect examples and who may think little about the purely decorative qualities of a piece. This fact allows such things to be secured cheaply by the person who values them chiefly for their beauty of form and color. To him they are not spoiled by their nicks and cracks. With the help of a skillful repairer of glass and china, pieces in damaged condition can often be made decidedly ornamental as well as useful for purposes other than was at first intended.

Old decanters of thin glass, either clear or colored, sometimes have broken tops which make them nearly

worthless commercially. A few days ago I saw one of these that had been cut down, leaving a lower portion with a nicely smoothed edge that carried all the intrinsic charm of the original piece. Its bowl-like form would allow it to be used for many different purposes and all the fine qualities of the glass enjoyed as well as in the perfect original.

The still more treasured pitchers of the thin, so-called three-mold glass may be damaged somewhat as this one was. Even so, there is here a large salvage value, if one is within reach of a properly skilled workman. Such a man might grind off the handle and enough of the body to leave

a shapely portion that has both utility and beauty.

Pitchers in silver resist are so beautiful that it seems a great pity to rate one as worthless when the body is whole, although the handle and lip may be broken. In such a case the stumps of the handle may be ground off, as well as the remaining portions of the lip. A clever workman will fill in the lip opening, coloring this and the handle marks to match the rest of the piece. Then one has a very acceptable jar-like piece which may be used for a lamp base, for a flower bowl or other purposes.

A gayly decorated Chinese mug of Canton ware, commonly known as Oriental Lowestoft, had been disfigured by the breaking of its delicate entwined handle. When the remaining portions had been ground away and the marks painted in harmony with the decorations, a practical and beautiful vase resulted. One might well go too far in having an excessive number of such things about. It is more likely that this suggestion may lead an occasional reader to preserve and enjoy indefinitely some fragile thing that he might otherwise discard.

Collectors of ancestral house furnishings are sometimes puzzled to know how to utilize things which are utterly outmoded. A fine old cradle, for example, may attract one strongly through its form and its associations, and the thing is bought. Taken home to the farmhouse, the buyer likes to have it in sight. With no babies to sleep in it, its size and capacity lead to its being used to hold fireplace logs, and the baby's cradle becomes a woodbox—a lamentable incongruity.

It is something of a problem to know just what to select for holding the wood supply for a fireplace. The most satisfactory old-time receptacles I have seen are kettles 18 inches or more in diameter. These have ample capacity. They were formerly used within fireplaces on whose hearths they may now stand. They are strong, and the brass kinds shine cheerfully, especially when they match the andirons and fire tools.

As the Overstuffed Period Passes

BOTH American and Continental fashions and fine arts have joined hands in festive celebration over the new interiors, furnishings and art objects. Now the tools of the interior decorator have become the media of the "ensembliер." He is that artist-designer who is the hyphen between the architect and the patron. Through expert propaganda they promote the cause of new forms and new materials which, they say, "express us."

So saturated have we become with recurrent waves of "modernistic" art and near-art that the shoppers of America toss about between the flotsam and the precious objects. If beauty enkindles them, they know it not. In the name of "modernity" we commit offenses worse than those of the "whatnot" period of our ancestral parlors.

We should abandon the word "modernistic" as a profligate term. "Cubistic" and "futuristic" are neither of them proper names for the new furniture styles. The words had their early structural influence on the decorative arts, but their classifying use is a bit old-fashioned, except as they stand for phases of pre-war fine arts research.

What to Name the Baby?

"Dynamic" and "Kenetic," with their relationship to mechanical forces and motion are far more appropriate. Indeed, "Dynamics" relates to "mechanical forces not in equilibrium" and thereby symbolizes our outer lives and the reflection of them in decoration.

The fruition of the movement will demand a new name. It will come when the entire concept of housing will begin with the same premise upon which we create the comfortable not-overstuffed chairs of today. Our couches and chairs may be padded and upholstered, but in their proportions lies the beauty of a smart runabout or a lovely limousine; not the porcine curves of the overstuffed era. Modern furniture has a restful reserve at its best; a chaotic nonstop scheme at its worst. Perhaps the new name will be a choice between "Early Twentieth Century" and "Early Speed Period."

Why not "Speed"? Have we not taken the lolling angles of the racy roadster for the favored motive of the current chair and couch? As furniture shapes have accommodated themselves to customs in dress in all times and climes, so our new furniture reflects the standardized fashions of the motorized world.

Motifs Are Indeed Modern

The suave surfaces of this engineer-designed country demand "economy of maintenance." Straight lines, angles and planes impose new tensions upon the architecture and ornament of today. Mechanical patterns and forms are devised upon wholly new schemes, not found in such exact structure in any previous periods. The present-day decorative furnishings greet the laws of mechanics with loud and clear cheers.

Steel buildings, advanced use of new materials, sky-craft and automotive body design have set a pace for "design in industry" which deserves to be called "high art in industry." The minor decorative arts must advance, too, and achieve or retreat and vanish, which seems impossible now in spite of questionable features.

Novelty is still a puzzling veneer and the quality of beauty is yet strained. Pure suitability and consistency will finally sell us "the completely new interior for the completely new office or home." In the meantime, how shall we absorb these recent renditions of those eternally old ideas, the chair, seat and couch; table; desk and shelf; lamp and art objects, etc., Shall we filter them into our homes much as the advanced architect foretells we shall filter light through the entire substance of our walls and roofs?

Fresh Vigor and Variety

A Pacific coast exponent of modern art theories, Rudolph Schaeffer, believes that "the new art is not so much an attempt to create a new period of decoration as to express a new point of view—to lift art out of its gold frame and put art into our everyday backgrounds. We must use the same rules in combining the new and older periods as are used in combining the traditional periods. Chronology is not so important as materials. The texture of woods and textiles, the feeling of different pieces, color and line must be considered."

Schaeffer also suggests, "Early American furniture is perhaps most sympathetically combined with the twentieth century pieces. Both have the same ideal of simplicity, of honesty of materials and practicality combined with beauty. Incidentally, much of the essence of modern art is found in Japanese and Chinese decorative art."

Of course, the best way to use modern furniture is completely to redecorate—at least one whole room. Another method is to apply the elements of simplicity to one corner and then observe the automatic effect this elimination has upon the whole room, after everything not necessary to comfort and beauty is finally removed.

Evidence of Established Standards

Since the quality of beauty is not apparent to all people in like degree, mongrel and cheapened versions intrude. Yet even these unseemly ones carry with them a sense that the movement as a whole is developed from art theories that have been stabilized, by a quarter of a century's practice and seeking, into solid, scientific foundations.

Lucien Lebaudt, a San Franciscan artist and "ensemblier," reduced the modern art dilemma to a few phrases before the business men of the Commonwealth Club of California, when he said: "Modern ideas on space relations we owe to the once maligned cubists. The modern ideas in color date from the spectrum studies of Helmholtz, in his physicist's laboratory. Modern interiors including furniture, are the result of the application of these ideas to home design."

Second International Exposition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

EVERY indication points to assurance that the remarkable success of America's first International Exposition of Antiques and Interior Decorations, held a year ago in New York City, will be exceeded greatly by the second exposition, which will run through the week of March 3.

Last year shows occupied the ballroom of the Hotel Commodore with numerous would-be exhibitors unable to secure space. Attendance was large and steady, showing a public interest that was even greater than was expected.

This year two floors of the Grand Central Palace has been chosen by the management, giving four times the area available last year. Only a small portion of that space remains unsold for over 200 exhibitors—twice as many as showed last year—have absorbed it eagerly. Not only is the number of concerns represented so much larger, but the list of overseas firms is also. English dealers are especially numerous and will occupy large spaces.

Nearly everything exhibited will be for sale, so there can be little possibility of the regrets that would-be buyers often feel when reviewing mere exhibits.

All this activity in the trade and the wide public participation in past shows reveal the important position these subjects have taken. It is evident that home makers in increasing numbers are giving more serious thought to the art of home beautifying; also that furnishings and decorations in period styles have a stronger hold on their favor than ever before.

London Happenings

By "COLLECTOR"

A REMARKABLE object of the collector's quest this winter is the old Georgian silver "cow" cream jug—a creamer, as its name implies, in the form of a Lilliputian cow.

These quaint bovine table accessories of the Georgian days are filled through a saddle-like door in the middle of the animal's back, the milk or cream being poured out at table through the cow's mouth. A beautifully modeled silver fly often perches on the cover which forms the door.

A number of women connoisseurs and not a few lawyers now consider their collections of old Georgian silver incomplete without at least one example of a cow creamer. The price of good English examples has risen recently to about $175 apiece, fly-ridden cows being dearer than those that can boast no flies on them.

Many of these strange pieces bear the maker's mark of John Schuppe, who carried on his business at St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, and Dean's-Court about the middle of the eighteenth century.

A collection of a dozen of these curious old creamers, the property of an English peer, has just been sold at a prominent Piccadilly auction room for more than $2000.

I may add that there are a number of Dutch cow creamers—both old and modern—now offered for sale. Would-be collectors should be warned that these are not nearly so valuable as the English examples, which they closely resemble.

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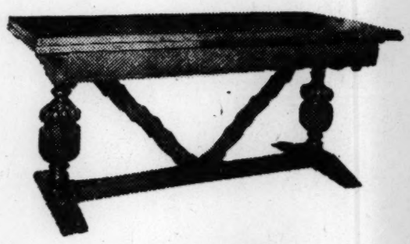

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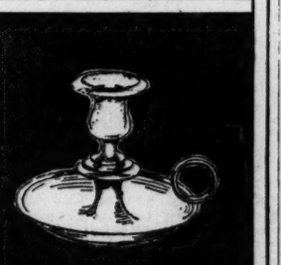

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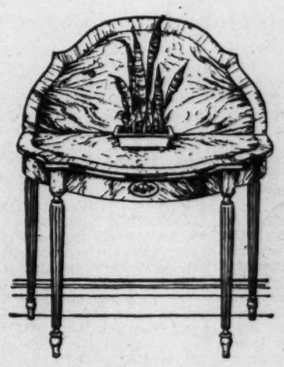
Drop leaf tea table of Duncan Phyfe design. Of solid mahogany with inlaid border of satinwood.

Nest of three sturdy Jacobean end tables. Of solid walnut with figured veneer walnut tops.

Duncan Phyfe lamp table of solid mahogany. (30" diameter). Two drawers with brass pulls.



Double top console table of graceful Sheraton design. In mahogany with figured veneer top with border of satinwood.

Sheraton console table of solid mahogany. Top lifts and swings, forming card table. With space for storing cards. Inlay of rose and satin-wood.

SEVENTH FLOOR

EDUCATIONAL

This Business of Degrees

London

IN BRITISH universities the student takes the degree of B. A. either with honors or as a pass. In Oxford and Cambridge, and to a lesser extent, in other seats of learning, the difference in prestige between the two kinds of B. A. is so great that only students of comparatively small acquirements and ambition enter themselves as passmen.

This results in large numbers of students who might far more profitably follow the varied course of reading that leads to a pass degree devoting themselves to the exclusive study of the one particular subject in which they seek honors. They leave the university without that comprehensive understanding of their subject that is the sole justification of the honors system, and have nothing to balance the wide and miscellaneous information they would have derived from a well-organized pass course.

This situation, which exists in some degree in every British university, has led two of the most distinguished of present-day educationists, Sir Michael Sadler and Sir Charles Grant Robertson, to suggest that universities should discourage all but their best men from reading for honors, and stimulate the others to seek a broad and more general culture from a pass course of reading.

The reluctance of the universities to adopt this policy is easily understood. The whole of their teaching organization is based on the need of the honors system for a large number of specialists on a limited range of subjects, and would require almost revolutionary changes before it could be adapted to the giving of a general education. And it is the high standard of their honors degrees that have gained for Oxford and Cambridge their present academic reputation. Anything that might conceivably injure the best interests of the best honors men is therefore looked at with disfavor.

Nevertheless, it is obvious that many of the students who obtain third- and fourth-class honors degrees would better employ their time, and would make themselves more useful members of society, did they pursue the general course of reading for the pass degree. This they would do were the prestige of the pass degree higher than it is. Sir Michael Sadler's suggestions for raising its reputation are therefore of considerable importance in the world of higher education.

He proposes that its scope should be made even wider than it is at present, and that the student should be given opportunities for interesting himself in subjects of immediate commercial moment, so that the B. A. might be acquired for such a combination of studies, for example, as economic theory, economic geography, art, and a modern language. He suggests also that a mark of special distinction should be awarded to those students who do particularly well, just as Gladstone's contemporaries were able, if they were debarred by overstanding from seeking honors, to take an "honorary fourth."

These proposals, however, do not exhaust the expedients that might be taken to raise the prestige of the pass degree. One change that might immediately be put into operation was suggested more than a century ago by a founder of the Oxford honors system. This is the publication of the names of those who obtain the pass B. A Copleston said that "every man who obtained a degree was worthy of some honor," and students of ability cannot be expected to follow the pass course when their success in it would not be considered worthy of that printing in the newspapers which is the reward even of the fourth-class honors man.

But the real difficulty that lies in the way of lifting the repute of the Oxford and Cambridge pass degree is the fact that it is regarded as providing an easy discipline for numbers of young men who wish for a university career without a too strenuous intellectual training. Were its standard raised even the small provision that the universities now make for the intellectually unenterprising would disappear. This is a point of some practical importance, but it is not a conclusive consideration. Today the pass degree is held in the same regard as was the History School of Goldwin Smith's professorship, who declared it to be a suitable training for those members of the governing classes whose ability was not equal to the study of classics. Yet now, in the space of three generations, the standard of the Oxford History School has been so abundantly improved that it provides one of the most valuable intellectual disciplines to be gained in any seat of learning in the world. The change that Sir Michael Sadler asks for in the pass school is much less radical than this, and should be correspondingly the easier to bring about.

One important fact should, however, be remembered. The reputation of a university for learning will always ultimately rest on the excellence of its honors schools. The reduction in the numbers of honors students that would follow the improvement of the pass degree cannot therefore be allowed to involve any reduction in the honors teaching and research staff. Yet this would be inevitable unless further Government financial help were forthcoming. Increased Government grants should therefore be an integral part of the proposed reforms.

German Boys Outside Regnal House, London.

Between German and English Boys

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

MANY teachers in Germany 10 years ago became eager for a thorough reform in school life. They looked abroad for fresh ideals, and saw much in Great Britain which appealed to them. They began to read widely, in essays, fiction and elsewhere, about British schools; English became one of the major subjects in the curriculum; sport and social organizations along British lines were introduced, and even the dress and coiffure of the German boy became noticeably attuned to the British model.

In 1927 the Kaiser Friedrich Realgymnasium of Neukölln, Berlin, decided to send a mixed party of boys and girls under their own masters

Choir of the Blue Coat School, Christ's Hospital, Singing Before the Boys of the Other Picture.

for a three weeks' tour in England. The Society of Friends arranged a varied program for them, which included 10 days in camp of the Order of Woodcraft Chivalry, three days as guests of the Socialist Summer School Students Association, and finally 10 days in London as guests of Toc H. The intermediate journeys were taken by motorbus, and the party had thus an insight into widely differing phases of English life.

Freely Received in English Homes

The visit had its difficulties and its lessons; it was found, for instance, that only the abler pupils responded quickly to fresh environments. Nevertheless, barriers had been broken and friendships formed, and the following year the Society of Friends, Toc H and the Regnal League arranged an even more ambitious program for a party of 16 boys of the Oberprimaner (Upper Sixth Form). With London as a center, these lads saw most that was of interest within 60 miles of the capital, and in addition to their conducted tours penetrated the slums and listened with eagerness to Tower Hill and Hyde Park orators.

The boys were freely received in English homes, and spent a day at Christ's Hospital, Horsham, the "Blue Coat School." Here, as elsewhere, they were astounded at the persistence of tradition in British life. They were also impressed with the place held by religion in England.

By the end of 1928 an organized movement for contact between British and German schools was set on foot by the Head Masters' Association of Great Britain, which eventually established an Anglo-German Academic Council, on which representatives of the four associations of teachers in secondary schools are at the moment of writing sitting with four German appointees to discuss future plans.

The year 1929 saw a widespread development of contact. German schoolmasters visited England, staying at various schools. Toc H. organized an Easter visit of 48 boys from four public schools to Berlin, where they first lived together with an equal number of German boys in a large house in the suburbs, studying and playing with them, and then joined in a walking tour through the "Saxon Switzerland." In the summer a party from Dorotheen Städtisches Realgymnasium, Berlin, comprising 18 boys and three masters under Dr. Karl Schmidt, had a 25-day tour through England, a fortnight of which they passed as guests of Bishop's Stortford College, sharing the life of their English school fellows, and three days at King's School, Warwick. In October a "Sixth Form" from the Kaiser Friedrich Realgymnasium spent a week at Gresham's School Holt under Dr. Karl Sturm.

Both these visits were successful. The boys of the two countries grew to respect and like each other, a lively correspondence has been kept up and return visits are to be arranged. Some of the boys visiting Gresham's School were fortunate enough to meet His Majesty the King, who took a keen interest in them. Both boys and masters were impressed with the orderly corporate life of the English schools, and with the friendly relations between teachers and taught. These are elements which German teachers are now seeking to inculcate in their own school system; while the British, no doubt, have as much to learn from the German's genuine respect for knowledge.

Invited 180 Scouts

Outside the schools contact was facilitated by the Boy Scouts Association, which invited 180 German Scouts to the Jamboree, and reports a number of successful visits from England to Germany; while Skipper Ruth Knowles of the "Friend Ship" sent 150 "young adventurers" to Belgium and Germany. This visit was so successful that the German Government have placed at her disposal this year accommodation in three of the noblest castles in the land for 4000 adventurers. The municipality of Berlin has approached the city of Sheffield with a view to an exchange of 10 especially selected pupils, and Dr. Lloyd Storr Best has gone to Berlin to confer with the authorities on the subject. This is a scheme which is likely to be considered and developed by other towns in each country.

The Modern Language Association has also done much for several years by arranging exchange visits of young people to separate homes, and its Yorkshire Branch has established most fruitful relations with the schools of Schleswig Holstein. Dramatic teams have made mutual visits for some years, and in November and December an exhibition of art work from German schools was widely exhibited in the West Riding.

The value of such contacts, which are bound to make history, geography and literature more real and living, and to promote wider understanding and more spontaneous sympathy, cannot be calculated; but unless English schools devote more time and thought to the teaching of German, a most promising movement will fail of its full fruition.

Co-operation

CO-OPERATION, in place of quarreling, can be happily learned and practiced by the youngest of our children. Children love reason and it is wholly foreign to their happy natures to indulge in conflict. They need to know that there is a good way to settle differences of opinion. Just a little time, lovingly given to educating and guiding them in this way, brings the happiest results, and in after life what may not these early lessons bring forth of flower and fruit.

The following little incident which took place in a nursery where such teaching and guidance were being given will illustrate: A little girl and boy decided they were going to devote their afternoon to building "a city" in the attic. Here they had plenty of floor space, and all their bricks and toys in a spacious cupboard near at hand.

They went up to the attic full of plans, and eagerly chatting. They could be heard getting out their bricks, though the buoyant chatting did not cease for some time, indeed not until operations were well on their way. So that all plans might be their own, the children's governess did not join them at first. When she did go up, the little girl was absorbed in building an attractive station, after having put a number of other small buildings near it. The little boy was "chief engineer" in charge of constructing the railway lines. For a time all went on happily, until, as they neared each other's work, the plans of one began to interfere with the plans of the other. Neither party was pleased. For a moment the well-being of "the city" was forgotten, while each wanted to urge forward his own work—a quarrel seemed imminent. A little word of guidance at this point, however, was all that was needed. The children's governess, who had been silent till now, said, "One moment, both stop work; this needs thought, not force." The children smiled, they had only forgotten for a moment the joy they had experienced before, in settling differences a better way.

"Council!" called the little girl.

"Yes, our 'League of Friendship,'" said the little boy. "Chairs out!"

Soon both little ones were seated side by side ready to think it out. They love to call these little conferences "Council" or "League of Friendship." It gives the subsequent proceedings dignity, and they love to be like big people and act up to it. The present difficulty was talked out, each giving the other a full hearing and trying lovingly to understand what the other wished. Always these conferences ended happily and quickly. Each desired to please the other and not to injure his plan. On this occasion, a slight adjustment and give on the part of each, soon brought a happy, "O! yes, that's fine," from the little boy. Radiant faces returned to the work of building "the city."

"Doesn't it look lovely this way!" exclaimed the little girl, as thought after thought came for uniting their plans. And—children do not forget these lessons.

Questioning Outside Influences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

THE Board of Education has undertaken a survey to discover whether school children in the congested districts of the city of Cleveland are exposed to so many bad influences outside of school hours that the good acquired in school is nullified.

Curiously enough, the investigation was unwittingly started by a traffic policeman stationed outside a school employing the class "relay system." This system is one of rotating classes to keep every room in an overcrowded building full all the time. It is the outgrowth of inadequate housing facilities and is admittedly bad. Pupils in such classes spend an average of four hours a day in school instead of the normal five to six.

E. M. Williams, president of the school board, chanced to pass the "relay" school where this particular policeman was stationed, at an unusual hour of the day for children to be leaving. The district had the reputation of being "tough."

The thought struck Mr. Williams that these pupils, of all those in the city, ought to stay in school the longest. He called the policeman to his car and in a half-hour's conversation obtained some illuminating information. The chief trouble, the policeman told him, lay in the fact that half the mothers in the neighborhood had jobs. The children did not like to go home to empty houses and so roamed the streets.

He said that many of the mothers, because of poverty, left only a glass of milk for their children's lunch, and some did not leave anything. He related how he frequently took hungry little boys and girls into restaurants and bought them buns at his own expense.

The policeman's story so impressed the board president that he immediately toured schools employing the "relay system," and at the next board meeting instructed Superintendent R. G. Jones to make a complete survey of conditions.

President Williams takes the attitude that it is "penny wise and pound foolish" to keep in operation a makeshift system which may permit outside activities to counteract the good done in school.

"There is no doubt that the taxpayers have been saved money," he said. "But the more you let pupils out of school the more money you are wasting if the out-of-school influences are not supporting the job for which the taxpayers are spending.

"I wish this city could afford to build and operate schools in which children could be kept from 8:30 in the morning to 5 at night, with a regular hour for lunch: I would not expect them to study all that time but I would have them employed in profitable entertainments, physical exercises and games. I would keep them away from questionable environments."

The 1930 school housing report showed that 12 schools, some of them in the tenement belt and some in the newer, fast-growing districts on the rim of the city, were forced to use the "relay system."

There are only two possible solutions to the "relay" problem and both of them take money. One is to increase the length of the school day and augment the school staff; the other is to built more and larger schools.

Handicaps Subordinated to Constructive Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SOME of the most original and fruitful educational movements of our day have been born in the heart of a woman, and often of a mother. Among these movements the Heritage Craft Homes and Schools for Crippled Children, Chailey, Sussex, Eng., must take a high place. Mrs. C. W. Kimmins, founder and principal of the Heritage, was long interested in the lives of crippled slum children, and she became convinced that their economic problem could only be solved in a school designed specially for them.

In 1903 an old farmhouse was taken in the heart of Sussex, on high moorland commanding glorious views of heath, forest and down, and a school-home was opened for seven children. These had not the buoyancy to tackle regular school lessons, but the joy of handling tools, together with a happy home life in the country, wrought such wonders that within nine months a complete suite of furniture for a child's nursery had been designed and executed in soft wood.

The exhibition of this furniture aroused widespread interest. The heart of Britain responded to a pioneer effort of such promise. In 1904 the assistance of the Board of Education enabled the Heritage to qualify for maintenance grants from education authorities and boards of guardians. The accounts were no longer kept in a penny notebook; and the response of all classes in the country has been such that in 26 years over £460,000 has been raised, and spent, and in addition the school has been equipped with buildings which would be worthy of any public school in the country. Its 200 to 300 boys and girls can well say, "I have a goodly heritage." Their friends in many walks of life have vied in presenting noble buildings; authors and musicians have endowed them with a song-cycle of their own; and their Patroness, the Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, herself designed, sculptured and presented their beautiful war memorial.

Major Interest

The educational work is still carried on substantially along the lines laid down in the first year. The major subject is craftsmanship. "Men made here," painted by a boy with his toes, is inscribed over the lintel of the great wood-workshop through which every boy passes. Handwork is used at Chailey to draw out manhood rather than to produce goods. No copying, no mechanical repetition, no making of parts to be assembled and finished off by a skilled workman are allowed here. Each piece of work in the course must be conceived, designed and carried out by the pupil, and each piece is meant to be used or sold. From the joy of making articles of acknowledged value the pupil is led on to the making of boots and suitcases, to printing and bookbinding, to sign-writing and ornamental or toy carving. In the hospital wards beautiful jewelry is made, while the girls specialize in needlework and rug-making. At the end of their course pupils are able to command good wages as skilled craftsmen or needlewomen instead of being a burden to their homes.

The more cultural side of education is introduced by developing studies related to the materials used in crafts and the history of period design, and also by encouraging a knowledge of the theory and practice of music, which is carefully linked up with political and social history and with the study and appreciation of other arts; the making of musical instruments makes a natural bridge between the craft and musical sides of the education. Each day's work is begun with community singing, sacred or secular, and there are a number of choirs which receive special training. Some original music has been written and performed by pupils. From time to time the whole community joins in the production of a pageant, in which every child has a definite part.

Friends Aid Pageants

With the help of friendly residents from the district it has been found possible to present pageants illustrating the history of crafts and the earliest days, the history of Sussex, and so on, in a way which has not only made knowledge living to the scholars, but proved their ability to act and declaim with real feeling.

There is a happy community life, with plenty of provision for wholesome rivalry in sport, dancing, Girl Guiding, and other activities enjoyed by all young people. The beautiful yet simple services in the school Chapel of St. Martin complete the work of uniting this large and varied community into a harmonious and radiantly joyous family, in which the sense of disability has been subordinated to a consciousness of power.

The Teacher

What can I give to youth
that youth cannot get for itself?
I cannot hold up truth
shining before them
or point to it on a safe shelf,
saying, "Here it is! Take
and see that it is good!"
(I am not sure enough myself.)
If I should try to play the priest
or pedant, they would
most surely find me out,
for they have keen eyes for truth,
have youth.
But I may invite them, saying:
"I am not wholly blind—
Come, let us find what we can find!"

E. L. K.

HOME STUDY COURSES

"I aint" "He don't" "It's me!" "You was?" "Can't hardly"

What Are YOUR Mistakes in English?

They may offend others as much as these offend you.

IF some one you met for the first time made the mistakes in English shown above, what would you think of him? Would he inspire your respect? Would you be inclined to make a friend of him? Would you care to introduce him to others as a close friend of yours?

These errors are easy for you to see. Perhaps, however, you make different mistakes which offend other people as much as these would offend you. How do you know you do not mispronounce certain words; are you always sure that the things you say and write are grammatically correct? To you they may seem correct, but others may know they are wrong.

Unfortunately, people will not correct you when you make mistakes; all they do is to make a mental reservation about you. "He is ignorant and uncultured," they think. So you really have no way of telling when your English offends others.

FREE Book on English

Sherwin Cody, perhaps the best known teacher of practical English, has perfected and patented a remarkable device which will quickly find and correct mistakes you unconsciously make. Correct English soon becomes a HABIT.

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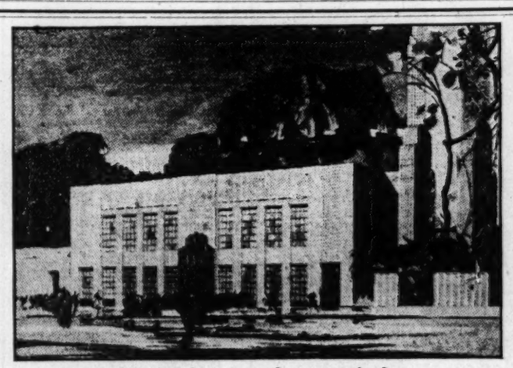

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THE HOME FORUM

Armenian and American

IT IS a great pleasure to picture in our imagination a forest upon a mountain, supposing the time is summer and the flowers are in bloom and trees in verdure. It would be more pleasure to picture ourselves wandering in the forest, where shadows are deep and cool, and mysterious whispers of nature tell something soothing to the wanderers. There, trees are like human beings endowed with a power of speech, the meaning of which seems strangely familiar to our ears. In this silent and serene world flowers appear to be like feelings, the breeze like the breath of the trees. Small streams slowly glide on under the turf, in other spots creatures of the wilderness have had their shelter. Some parts are thick and dark, where sunbeams cannot descend, and other parts are open and bright, where sunshine plays. Somewhere there is a lake in the midmost of the forest,—a quiet and placid lake, in which are reflected the trees during the day and the moon and stars during the night. And this wondrous world has its singers too.

An unknown forest is a mystery to a wanderer, who enters it through the door of curiosity. Walking at random he may find a cheerful spot or a deep thicket or a screen of graceful poplars or a shrubbery full of wild flowers or a silent lake circled with tall, slender trees. He may hear some singing from afar, ringing into his ear like a strange music never heard before.

Wandering in other literatures than our own is like that; they are like unknown forests and attract us with their strange allurements and mysteries of the human mind and of imagination. From afar we perceive the forest on the hills brilliant under the rays of the sun; we cannot distinguish the trees, they all seem of the same height; but when we draw nearer they assume different proportions, and when we penetrate into the forest to observe the things there at short view, we gradually begin to grow into likes and dislikes about the things and scenes in this strange world. There would be some growth that immediately would attract us, and there would be others that leave us indifferent.

Some time ago shortly after I had written in the Monitor about the poetry of an Armenian poet, Daniel Varoozhon, I had the desire to look for an American poet who might have treated the same subjects in his poetry, and I soon stopped before Robert Frost, a native in the forest of American literature. He appeared to me like an elm tree in the forest, somewhat lonely and low-voiced, yet with a look of robustness and permanence. Moreover, my curiosity was aroused by the fact that, while the wind of inspiration made loud tunes through the leaves and branches of other trees, in the elm tree of Frost it sounded a deep note, which went into the heart of the wanderer; and as I hearkened I made a little comparison between this singing tree foreign to me and the one who has grown in the forest of my own literature. While Varoozhon is all enthusiasm in the midst of natural scenes in the Armenian countryside, pouring out his feelings in an exaltation, Frost is all meditation. He is in the forest all the time, during all of the four seasons, while Varoozhon stays there only during the fair seasons of the year, retreating to the glowing hearth in the house, as the rigorous days draw near. Varoozhon dreams in waking; he cannot help dreaming in a country where nature bursts forth in a miraculous beauty and glory. He gazes at the natural landscape, which seems to palpitate with a living force emanating from the earth, making him sing; and he sings of all that is beautiful in nature and in its relationship with other earthly manifestations. The tillers of soil, to him, are all good, brave in the fields and in the beautiful landscapes; they seem to be the descendants of those who lived in the traditional Eden: the beauty of nature has made them beautiful, the innocence of the toiling animals, their constant companions, have made them good and humble; their world is an ideal world with a clear transparency, through which the poet perceives the loveliness of human life in its simple and natural forms.

Robert Frost belongs to the rustic section of America, in spirit and in manner; he dislikes the city for its different spirit and manners. There is a huge barrier between these two sections of his native country; or he is the barrier himself, for Frost is a villager with the thoughts and sensibilities of a philosopher. His observations on the surface of human life soon turn into inner contemplations, and the connections which he perceives between the inner world and the outer are so intense as to make these two worlds one. The world of his observations and experiences is wide nature, where the beauty and strength of the elements are transmuted into something permanent; and there is no other world for him; there are no factories, no masses of human beings, no uproars of multitudes in big cities. Civilization is only a faint echo from afar. The poetry of such a man with the longings and desires of one running away from crowded cities becomes a perpetual source of delight from the fact that nature in all her manifestations is akin to the poetic nature of humanity. "I told him this is a pleasant life to set your breast to the bark of trees," the poet tells us.

The poetic voice of Frost is gentle and plaintive; there is a mellow accent in most of his poems, specially in his earlier ones; and from that accent emanates a force that conquers. Reading his short lyrical poems one seems listening to the doves around the cupola of an ancient church in an Oriental village. He makes a myth of the American countryside, where folks and things appeared to us through the mist of centuries with the movements of his magical wand. Of his longer poems one gets the impression of a story-teller seated on a log in the wood pouring out his thoughts and feelings about everything he has perceived. He tells about his reactions in a soothing tone touched with a soft irony and admonition; and he tells his stories in small and simple and concrete words. There is some sadness in his tone, which is pervaded, however, by a quiet optimism. He never soars, never rises an inch above the earth, which "is the right place for love." His farthest and highest points are the clouds and the mountains or the tops of trees that are parts of the earth. He likes "to get away from earth awhile, and then come back to it." The birch tree is a symbol of purity and humility for him; it is bent down by ice storms; sometimes it is "dragged to the withered bracken." He likes "to go by climbing a birch tree . . . toward heaven, till the tree could bear no more . . . and set me down again . . ."

Frost has a sympathetic soul; his sympathy emerges from a sensitive nature in deep communion with natural things and objects. Sometimes he seems to be joking good-naturedly, yet in the end a pathos permeates his joking and slighting in such a way as to arouse the pity of the reader. He seldom overwrites his poetic lines; the texture of his writing is firm, realistic. His searching of heart and soul is very often done in a conversational manner, yet without frenzied gesture and excesses. He has no grand manner; naturalness is his poetic virtue. His imagery is somewhat somber, but deftly controlled through and through.

The poem entitled "The Road Not Taken" is symbolic of his literary career.

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both. . . .
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less travelled by,
And that has made all the difference.

N. D.

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Contribution

I loved the fondle of his voice
For names like Tremiti
And Karakoram, Montereau,
Velino, Napoli.

I loved the look behind his eyes
As though he wandered far—
Perhaps where Fuji rears her head
To shine beside a star.

But I was not the least abashed
And sweetly told that I
Had seen a Texas cottonfield
Beneath September's sky.

KATHRINE HYMAS WILLIAMS.

Conquest

She had a way
Of sweeping up a room
Then for a minute
Hanging on the broom.

Plumb in the middle—
There she would stand
Holding a broom
And the world in her hand.

—ELEANOR O'ROURKE KOENIG, in "Two On an Old Pathway."

Potomac Moods

Much beauty is displayed along the Potomac River by various sudden changes of the weather. One in particular is recalled when after two weeks of ice and snow had given enjoyment to those who can easily adapt themselves to winter sports in such a climate, and the waters were still bound up with ice and snow, a warm rain began to fall. A sheet of mist formed above the river and rolled up the valley. Only the bare cliffs on the opposite bank of the river could be discerned above the veil. As the rain fell the mist continually rose wrapping the whole landscape as with a silvery shawl.

A little roadway leading from the river, which had been covered with ice and snow formed a narrow line to the top of a steep hill. Along either side the thickets were dotted with green pines which raised their heads like pointed spears above the mist in sharp contrast, as if to declare that they had stood the test of winter snows, and that no freaks like this could mar their beauty and splendor.

A tall persimmon tree holding triumphantly a few small bunches of frozen fruit arched its branches above the veil as if to voice its superiority. A small open field still streaked with ice and snow flaunted itself in silver. At one end stood an old windmill fluttering and singing in the warm rain, glad to be free from its weight of ice and snow. After the patter of the rain for several hours the birds crept from their secret hiding places and began to sing as never before, for they knew that the sun was imminent and that winter was away for a while to await the disposition of the jolly elements.

Motoring by Moonlight

You are content with a tactful fifteen miles an hour, and if your car glares at the world through a pair of fierce acetylene eyes, you can really pick your way about a world that has been wonderfully drained of all traffic with almost as much composure as if you were on the Brighton Road at broad noon. But you must have those piercing headlights, for it is on them that your pleasure will depend. Without them you would remain in the familiar region of the footmen. With them you instantly leap into a kingdom no mere pedestrian ever penetrated. Everything those basilisk eyes rest upon is suddenly painted white; wherever they peer a frozen shape congeals out of the void; and the result is that you seem to enter the night by another gateway and scud through an unexplored series of nocturnal corridors. You may have slept with Stevenson à la belle étoile; you may have spent a lifetime studying the moods of the darkness afoot; but you will find that you are surveying a wholly unknown land when you range the stillness for the first time in a car.

The transformation begins with the very road. The vaguely glimmering track, along which the pedestrian softly fumbles, suddenly stiffens out into a harsh, blanched beam, a spectral gangplank thrust out into the emptiness. . . .

You run for a time between hedgerows—and every dim bush seems to burst into a piece of branching coral; you might be sitting in a submarine. The hedges are followed by trees, by a long-drawn avenue, the boughs meeting overhead; and now, with the light from your lamps shattering against a complete arc of obstacles, your plank across space is suddenly converted into a snow-white tunnel boring through it. Of all that exists outside that frozen circle you are as unaware as a traveler in a London tube. Straight trunks and spreading branches become as unthinkable to you as the overhead traffic is to him. . . . Oaks, elms and beeches all part with their identity and submit to be woven into this haunting hoop, as white as a hoop of hawthorn. It always seems the same wreath. It quivers and fluctuates, making a weak rustle as it shivers; but it never falls back. With nothing to measure your pace by, all sense of motion disappears. . . . Perhaps you are not altogether unrelieved when it is wrenched aside and tossed behind, and you are out on your naked gangplank once more, with the stars tumbling and twirling overhead.

But before you finally desert the woodlands there is one other experience that must on no account be missed. The place of places for it, in England, is the New Forest, that strange double kingdom where you can plunge beneath the bright skin of the earth and dart to and fro in the dim quiet as though wandering about a vast sea-floor. By daylight it is odd enough, but in the darkness it is as fantastic as a fairy-tale. High above your head you can hear the wind churning the green surf; but all about you is nothing but an ivory stillness, the hushed white coral and continuous chalky caves. Stealing down these corridors, you detect low archways cut in the fretted walls. They are the entrances to the narrower rides that dip still more deeply into the secret places of the woods. Shutting down your speed to a crawl, you slip through one of these wickets. It fulfills its promise. For now, in this narrower way, the trees and branches crowd closely about you, and the albescent shapes leap up in your path. . . . There is a constant coming and going, a peeping and withdrawing. The stillness seems full of a spectral tumult and stir. And to this is added a queer trooping and flashing of colors. . . . Primroses come out sharp and bright, like flowers made of precious stones or enamels. . . . The fallen leaves are bright. . . . You come to a glade, and the shapes withdraw.

You stop your engine; there are sighs and rumors; it seems as though something had but that instant escaped. The eyes of the car rove round the walls of the glade, and wherever they peer great arches, white as marble, are silently born in the blackness. And sometimes, perhaps, they alight on a little rabbit transfixed by the stare; and the sight of this . . . seems perfectly to complete the sense of sheer enchantment.—From "A Number of Things," by DIXON SCOTT.

Reproduced by Permission of St. George's Gallery, London

A Spring Bouquet. From a Woodcut by Miss Gertrude Hermes.

THERE is little doubt of the rapidly increasing interest taken by artists and the public alike in woodcuts. One cannot wonder at this generous response by the public, for a number of these prints are exceedingly attractive, and the prices are, in many cases, exceedingly moderate.

Miss Gertrude Hermes' print, "A Spring Bouquet," when exhibited at the St. George's Gallery, London, attracted much attention, and by the end of the show, had a number of the coveted small red marks that denote sales attached to it.

The familiar subject is yet full of appeal, and as far as it is possible to do so with the medium at her disposal, the artist has succeeded in translating the mood of spring into her block. Her rendering is natural and spontaneous, devoid of any attempt at modernism to make it more attractive. The grouping is simple and at the same time decorative, the effect being further enhanced by an ingenious distribution of black and white in the background.

Miss Hermes' group of spring flowers has been gathered with a happy hand. In it are to be found such welcome harbingers of spring as the crocus and the primrose, the snowdrop and daffodil, the quaint pendant catkins of hazel and the furry silver bud of the willow. The very names serve to conjure up visions of spring in garden and field, with nature awakening afresh and radiant with promise.

A Happy Jungle

I was only at the beginning of my journey, and yet already I had the feeling of penetrating an unknown world, discovering virgin territory. No cainhas any more, not a rickshaw, not a wayside shrine. Just a small stream to cross, and quite suddenly Annam had vanished. On one side lay the colony; on the other, primitive life. . . .

Now we plunge into the forest. The gigantic banians are draped with mantles of Lianas. Clusters of pink flowers adorn the branches. Once a wild peacock, trailing its marvelous tail on the road in front of us, flew up heavily, so near that I might have touched it.

Now and then, between the trees, the summit of the Annamese range, some of its peaks attaining five or six thousand feet, is visible. The road twists, serpentines, grows tired of climbing, and perhaps for a minute or two, just long enough to catch its breath, runs along on the level. Already, up here, the air is better, and one can breathe more freely. Behind lies a green ocean of boughs, a vegetation so compact that it fills the ravines to the brim. It is a vast panorama of verdure, spotted with shadow, gleaming with mist. And all along the way the lianas are festooned. . . .

Green wood-pigeons purl plaintively in the thickets. Jungle cocks call to one another. I see great stags bounding away, the lyre of their horns visible above the tangle of brush. This is a happy jungle.—From "On the Mandarin Road," by ROLAND DORGELÈS. Translated from the French by GERTRUDE EMERSON.

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Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

EN ALLMÄN strävan hos det så kallade mänskliga sinnet är att göra det mesta eller det bästa möjliga av sig själv, såsom uttrycket lyder. Mycken uppmärksamhet ägnas detta mål. I det mån hända är efter år användas till förvärvande av akademisk bildning, till kamp för fullkomning i en verksamhet eller ett yrke eller till strävan att samla materiell rikedom såsom ett medel för detta syftemål. Och likväl kan det hända, att människor, fastän de hava förvärvat skolornas lärdom eller till och med överflöd av materiell rikedom alltjämt tro sig hava misslyckats i livet. De finna kanske, att de icke nått det önskade målet, att deras begåvning icke vunnit erkännande, eller kanske finna de, att de göra *en* sak, under det att materialiteten pekar på önskvärdheten av att de skulle göra något annat. Människor förstå ej sitt sanna jag, emedan de se ett jag i materien. Då de se till det materiella, underkasta de sig därigenom materialitetens växlande föreställningar och betingelser, dess begränsningar, dess förändringar, dess nycker.

Den som emellertid studerar Christian Science får lära, att det sanna jaget är andligt, icke materiellt, ty den verkliga människan är Guds idé, Guds avbild och likhet, och återspeglar såsom sådan Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets alla egenskaper. Människans verkliga aktivitet består alltså i att återspegla Sinnets aktivitet, eftersom Gud manifesterar sig genom Sina idéer. Kristus Jesus, som visste detta, sade: "Sonen kan icke göra något av sig själv, utan han gör allenast vad han ser Fadern göra; ty vad han gör, det gör likaledes ock Sonen". Jesus var icke uppfostrad enligt skolornas metoder, ej heller ägde han vad världen kallar rikedom. Huru litet tycktes han ej äga efter världens sätt att se; och likväl har ingen på jorden någonsin uppnått hans härlighet!

Mästaren kände sitt sanna barnaskap hos Fadern, sin enhet med fullkomligt Sinne, och han var sålunda i stånd att möta varje omständighet eller problem som dess herre. Då han var tolv år gammal, blevo de vise männen i templet "uppfyllda av häpnad" över hans frågor och svar. Senare förbryllade han de lagkloke, som ställde frågor till honom. Icke blott detta, utan han mättade folkskarorna, bragte hälsa till många och till och med uppväckte de döda. Människor läsa ännu i dag med förundran om hans "kraftgärningar".

Om källan till all sann förmåga säger Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 89): "Sinnet är icke nödvändigtvis beroende av uppfostringsprocesser. Det äger i sig själv all skönhet och poesi och makten att giva uttryck däråt". Utan att på något vis underskatta värdet av akademisk bildning, lär Christian Science, att det är genom att återspegla det allsmäktiga och allvetande Sinnets intelligens, som den verkliga människan uttrycker sitt sanna jag. Guds människa är icke hämmad genom mänsklig föreställning om begränsning, är icke beroende av materiella förhållanden eller påverkad av mänsklig omgivning. Såsom Guds likhet uttrycker människan sitt verkliga jag, oberört av materialiteten.

I bemödandet att vinna den rätta uppfattningen av oss själva är det en glädje att veta, att vart och ett av Guds barn har sin egen utpräglade individualitet, sin egen plats i den gudomliga planen. Paulus sade: "Nådegåvorna äro mångahanda, men Anden är en och densamme". Jakob fullständigar detta, när han säger oss, att Gud är Givaren av "idel goda gåvor och idel fullkomliga skänker". Var och en har alltså sin gåva, sitt pund, varmed han kan förhärliga Gud. Mrs. Eddy säger (ib. sid. 6): "Gud är icke skild från den vishet Han förlänar. De pund Han giver måste vi förvalta". Det Gud giver, det styr, uppehåller och utvecklar Han. Människan återspeglar Gud, och detta uttryckande av ren andlighet är den spontana aktiviteten hos den verkliga människan. Att förstå och demonstrera detta är att göra det bästa möjliga av sig själv—att manifestera det verkliga andliga jaget, Guds avbild och likhet, den andliga människan.

För mänsklig uppfattning kan detta förefalla mer idealistiskt än praktiskt! Och likväl är det, här och nu, möjligt att i någon mån förverkliga detta ideal. Låt oss antaga, att någon av oss söker ett tillfälle att utöva en viss talang. Vad än mänsklig uppfattning må kalla denna talang, är den i verkligheten en andlig gåva, genom vilken Guds, det gudomliga Sinnets, egenskaper skola uttryckas. Om detta är vårt önskemål, skall Gud uppfylla det, och det skall icke saknas tillfälle att förvalta vårt pund till Hans ära. Gud styr Sina idéer, och i ett av Gud styrt medvetande är ett oupphörligt utvecklande, ett ständigt uppåtstigande över materialitetens begränsade föreställningar, ett säkert närmande till förverkligandet av det verkliga jaget, Guds andliga människa.

I strävan att framställa detta ideal äro människorna ofta hindrade av en önskan att leda snarare än att följa efter. Vid övervinnandet av denna frestelse är det en hjälp att begrunda "Den dagliga bönen", som Mrs. Eddy givit oss på sid. 41 i Church Manual (Kyrkohandboken). Begynnelsen av denna bön är betydelsefull: "Tillkomme Ditt rike; låt herraväldet av gudomlig Sanning, Liv och Kärlek stadfästas i mig och från mig utdriva all synd". Nyckelordet är "låt"—låt Guds kärlek, Guds lag, verka i medvetandet, ty då börja vi förverkliga det fullkomliga jaget, som Kristus Jesus framställt genom sitt exempel. Den fullkomliga människan existerar för evigt i gudomligt Sinne. Alltså kunna vi med Guds hjälp låta den verkliga människan manifesteras nu!

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Making the Best of Oneself!

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A COMMON ambition inherent in the so-called human mind is that of making the most or the best of oneself, as the saying goes. Much attention is given to this aim, years being spent, perhaps, in acquiring academic education, in struggling to perfect one's efficiency in a trade or profession, or in striving to accumulate material wealth as a means to this end. Yet, having gained the knowledge of the schools, or even an abundance of material wealth, one may still believe himself a failure. One may find he has not reached his desired goal; that his talents have not won recognition; or he may find himself doing one thing when materiality would point to the desirability of his doing something else. Men do not realize their true selfhood because they are regarding a self in matter. Looking to the material, they thereby subject themselves to the varying beliefs and conditions of materiality, its limitations, its mutations, its vagaries.

If, however, one is a student of Christian Science, he learns that true selfhood is spiritual, not material, for the real man is God's idea, God's image and likeness, and, as such, reflects all the qualities of divine Mind, God. Man's real activity, then, consists of reflecting the activity of Mind, since God manifests Himself through His ideas. Christ Jesus knew this, saying, "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." Jesus was not educated after the methods of the schools; nor was he possessed of what the world calls wealth. From the world's point of view, how little he seemed to have; and yet none on earth has ever attained his glory!

Knowing his true sonship with the Father, his at-one-ment with perfect Mind, the Master was able to meet every circumstance or problem as its master. At the age of twelve, his questions and answers "astonished" the wise men in the temple. Later, he confounded the lawyers who questioned him. Not only so, but he fed the multitudes, brought health to many, and even raised the dead. Men still read with astonishment of his "mighty works."

Of the source of all true ability, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 89): "Mind is not necessarily dependent upon educational processes. It possesses of itself all beauty and poetry, and the power of expressing them." Whilst by no means underrating the value of academic education, Christian Science teaches that it is through reflecting the intelligence of omnipotent and omniscient Mind that the real man expresses his true selfhood. God's man is not restricted by human beliefs in limitations, is not dependent upon material conditions or influenced by human environment. As God's likeness, man expresses his real self, untouched by materiality.

In the effort to gain the right sense of oneself, it is a joy to know that each of God's children has his own distinct individuality, his own niche in the divine plan. Said Paul, "Now there are diversities of gifts, but the same Spirit." James supplements this when he tells us that God is the Giver of "every good gift and every perfect gift." Each, then, has his gift, his talent, whereby he may glorify God. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 6): "God is not separate from the wisdom He bestows. The talents He gives we must improve." What God gives He governs, maintains, unfolds. Man reflects God, and this expressing of pure spirituality is the spontaneous activity of the real man. Understanding and demonstrating this is making the best of oneself—manifesting the real spiritual self, God's image and likeness, spiritual man.

To human sense, this may seem more idealistic than practical; and yet, here and now, it is possible in a measure to realize this ideal. Let us assume that one is seeking an opportunity to use some special talent. Whatever human sense may call the talent, in reality it is a spiritual gift through which to express the qualities of divine Mind, God. If such be one's aim, God will fulfill it, and there will be no lack of opportunity to use one's talent to His glory. God governs His ideas; and in a God-governed consciousness there is continual unfoldment, a constant rising above the limiting beliefs of materiality, a steady approach to realization of real selfhood, God's spiritual man.

In striving to bring out this ideal, men are sometimes handicapped by the desire to lead rather than to follow. In overcoming this temptation, it is helpful to contemplate the "Daily Prayer" given to us by Mrs. Eddy on page 41 of the Church Manual. The opening of this prayer is significant: "'Thy kingdom come;' let the reign of divine Truth, Life, and Love be established in me, and rule out of me all sin." The key-word is "let"—let God's love, God's law, operate in consciousness, for then one begins to realize the perfect self which Christ Jesus exemplified. The perfect man eternally exists in divine Mind. Then, with God's help, we can let the real man be manifested now!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Brass Candlesticks

Brass candlesticks that stood a-row
Until the last good-nights were said,
No longer do their candles show
A drowsy company to bed;
But polished pedestals they sit
Upon the mantelshelf in state,
Gleaming like gold, and never lit,
Though long and patiently they wait.

Sometimes when darkness comes I dream
I hear gay voices in the hall,
And see the light of candles beam
With mellow radiance over all;
And halfway up the oaken stair
White fingers shielding flaming wicks—
But look again—and find you there—
Unlighted still, brass candlesticks!

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

The Conch Shell Signal

Two rivers flow toward Portage, Wisconsin, and succeed in meeting, save for a mile's distance. Between the Fox, flowing northwards, and the Wisconsin, flowing towards the south, this mile became the portage across which, in Astor fur-trading days, Indians and the French, including Joliet and Père Marquette, carried their canoes on their heads. Now a government canal connects the two rivers. . . . And over the little town, of an expectant early morning or of a tiptoe noon, one catches a clear horn from launch or from motor boat, signaling to the lock-master to open the locks and to let the waters meet.

It is that signal which gives one pause. For they do not make it with a whistle or a horn. All the small river-craft carry a conch shell. Knocking about the bottom of the boat the conch shell will lie, and on its opened end will be blown the blast, monotonous and silvery. One wonders where they find these shells, for one recollects them in one's childhood as inhabiting parlor floors exclusively, and one does not know how they escaped into boats. But there they lie, there they are lifted and sounded. And the latency is this: that not to one in many of those who are boating, and who signal by the shell, and not to one in many of those who from the shore hear that sweet metallic summons, is it known that the custom echoes the life and habits of a god of Greek myth, of Triton, whose custom it was to rise from the waves of the loud-sounding sea, and blow his wreathed horn.—ZONA GALE, in "Portage, Wisconsin and Other Essays."

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

The Camden Town Group

By FRANK RUTTER

London

IN THE spring of 1911, a handful of English artists who, during the preceding winter months had met most Saturday evenings at a little restaurant in Golden Square to dine together and talk "metier," decided to abandon the New English Art Club to its fate—that body having recently rejected work by one or other of the band—and to form a new society of their own.

Robert Bevan, Harold Gilman, Charles Ginner, Spencer Gore, Augustus John, J. B. Manson, Lucien Pissarro and Walter Sickert were the eight joint founders of this new group, which, following a whimsey of Sickert's, was called "The Camden Town Group." The label was appropriate enough even then, for already Sickert's "genre" paintings and those of the distinguished younger artists, Gilman and Gore, and the early Bevans of cabyards and suchlike humble purlieus, had a distinct North London flavor about them, and it is with these names, primarily that the group as a whole is associated in people's minds.

The first exhibition was held in June, 1911, under Gore's presidency, at the Garfax Gallery, and another batch of eight artists was called in to help cover the walls. These recruits included P. Wyndham Lewis, J. D. Innes, Henry Lamb and Walter Bayes, as well as M. Drummond, W. Ratcliffe, M. G. Lightfoot and J. Doman Turner.

It will be seen from these lists that the new society was composed, in the main, of painters who were to achieve enduring reputations. And a society that includes among its 16 members Sickert and John, Gilman and Gore—to mention only four of them—must be admitted to be of considerable importance in the history of modern English painting.

The second exhibition found Duncan Grant a member in place of Lightfoot. Eventually the little company constituted the nucleus of the present London group, which was formed in 1914, when the Camden Town group terminated its brief existence.

Exhibition of Parent Society

A welcome opportunity to review the achievement of the parent society is being offered at present by the Leicester Galleries, where an exhibition of work by all the original members has just been opened. Five out of the 16 have passed on. The first to go was Lightfoot, soon after the opening exhibition in 1911. Two oils and a drawing of his here hint at a sober talent which was never to reach maturity. Then Spencer Gore followed him in the spring of 1914, leaving behind a magnificent achievement, the rare quality of which is only now coming to be recognized by the general public, though his confrères and the small discerning minority set him on a high place apart from the early days of his career. Gore's ecstatic response to the beauty he found everywhere around him has come down to us in a series of lyrical masterpieces in paint. Beauty had a myriad aspects for this poet-painter, and everywhere he turned his eyes there seemed to be a subject "composing" itself felicitously, radiant with color, waiting for his brush. Sometimes the view from a back bedroom in a London suburb—a sad enough vista, as a rule, to unvisionary eyes—was gilded with its heavenly alchemy, or a corner of a humdrum interior would blossom into loveliness as he looked, or the brilliantly lit ballet scene, which to many might seem garish in color and chaotic in design, would move him to cover a canvas with tones of melting sweetness. But the real nature of his genius is seen in his last paintings, the superb landscapes done in Richmond Park, by right of which Gore takes his place among our greater landscapists. For in these finished products of an exquisite talent, strength and sweetness have been added to the radiant loveliness of color which distinguishes all his work, and no quality essential to lift a painting into the realm of the work of art can be found missing.

Innes was the next to go, and he, like Lightfoot, was also only at the beginning of his career. His work, although influenced by Augustus John, has distinct and pleasing characteristics of its own, and it is obvious that maturity would have found him a highly original artist and that native art sustained a real loss in his early passing.

Gilman a Superb Colorist

Harold Gilman followed his friend Gore in January, 1919, leaving a void in London's art world that has never been filled since. Gilman, like Gore, was a superb colorist, but his ardent temperament and passionate enthusiasm for his art speak from his canvases in bolder harmonies than Gore's gentle and poetic nature needed to devise. Both owe something to Sickert, though the genius and pronounced individuality of each painter make all their work unique and unlike anything but itself. Gilman's magnificent portrait of his old housekeeper, "Mrs. Mounter," sitting so humbly, so tranquilly, before her teacups and earthenware teapot, dominates the whole exhibition. And this is so, not merely because it is the largest canvas there and occupies the central position on the walls, but because it is essentially an emotional piece of painting, which owes its quality as much to the artist's sympathy for his subject as to the accidentally beautiful effects of the color and shape relations her posture and surroundings present. It can be taken, indeed, as an epitome of the phase of English art which crystallized into the Camden town group, an art which had its roots in everyday English life and was never much concerned with the stultifying doctrine of "art for art's sake."

Robert Bevan was painting until five years ago, and he has left a goodly body of work in several clearly defined styles behind him. All his life he was a great lover of horses and at the time of the formation of the group he was producing impressionistic studies of the old stable yards—long since pulled down or turned into garages—with their hansoms and four-wheelers, their old cabbies and ostlers and nags. A couple of these delightful little paintings are included; "Cab-Yard, Early Morning" summons up poignant memories of a vanished London, in terms of misty lavender and gray and blue. At a later period, Bevan was working on landscapes in southern England and by then, his impressionist technique modified, he used pigment broadly, and all shapes and contours were clearly defined. The last phase showed the beginning of a fine mellow style in which his early impressionism and the emphatic simplification seen in his middle-period canvases came together into harmony to produce rich-hued, solidly constructed views—mainly of his beloved Devon.

"SPRINGTIME"

Courtesy of the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City

From a Painting by W. Elmer Schofield, N. A., Shown at the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York City.

In New York Galleries

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

New York

PAINTINGS by Emma Fordyce MacRae (Mrs. Homer F. Swift) are on view until March 7 at the International Art Center of Roerich Museum, 310 Riverside Drive. The exhibition takes on special point, coming so closely after the award to this artist of the National Arts Club medal for her "Stelka."

As there is a dominant color note in each of this painter's canvases, they present a happy appearance in the long gallery and the several adjoining rooms, providing as they do a series of gayly decorative spots on the gold-toned walls.

Her pictures are unmistakably hers, as they progress through the years here represented, from the time when she painted boats a great deal, to her flower and figure paintings against Oriental backgrounds, to her recently made Venetian pictures and her latest phase, "Before the Song," in which the decorative element is subordinated to interest in the characters of three women of clearly marked type. It is noticeable in this last-named picture how neatly the painter has avoided monotony and the commonplace in her original spacing and posing of the figures, and her variation of costume treatment.

Throughout this exhibition there is revealed an uncommon ability to analyze elements of form, line and color. None of these canvases has the air of being dashed off, for all their spontaneity. One has a feeling that each subject was well considered before it was painted, intellectually as well as emotionally, and then in due season the forms were brushed in zestfully without hesitation. The pure colors are typical of clear thinking, and even when unfamiliar tones are arrived at they may seem mysterious, or subtle but never muddy. At first glance these pictures seem to be flatly painted, because of the apparent dullness of the flakes of paint as they lie juxtaposed, but not mixed, and with specks of the canvas left untouched by the brush. Paradoxically, the result is a picture that stays back nicely on a wall and yet is brilliant in its total effect.

At the Pearson Gallery of Sculpture, 545 Fifth Avenue, is being held the first annual exhibition of selected works by sculptors under 30. "Maidens of Thessaly," a group of three figures by Adolph Block, reveals a talent for monumental design and a kinship for the classic impulse that is further exemplified by "Diana and Flora," in which a formalized treatment blends the forms and decorative accessories into a closely woven ensemble. Walter Plonsky shows a feminine figure in which lively movement, veritable posture and interesting surfaces give individuality of value. "Girl and Gate," by Henry Kreis, is a decorative abstraction in wood, worked out with a keen feeling for the character of materials. Raymond Turner shows a figure that is instinct with alertness and full realization of the theme, with no feeling that it is overwrought. "Head of a Mare," by Mitchell Fields, is tense in action and attractive in its patina values of gold and bronze. A cement head by Carl Schmitz is malleable in content and dramatic in its surfaces. There is a mocking note in the neoclassical head of a nymph, "Io," by Robert Davidson. Two baked clay figures by Fred A. Williams are flowing in line and powerful in mass, decorative in detail and in the large. Orange tints in the marble used in the head, "Margaret," by Albert Stewart, conspire to evoke a memorable effect. There is reticence in a head by David Michnick, implicit symmetry in a head of a Negress by Harold Cash, and romantic beauty in the bust of a youth by Walter Hancock.

In the print rooms of Konrad Halle, 47 West Forty-seventh Street, may be seen etchings of scenes in east Prussia, Paris, Chicago and New York, by Karl Dehmann. Mr. Dehmann studied and painted in Germany and France, and then in Belgium, Holland, Italy. After four years as a war prisoner in Russia he returned to Germany, where he continued as a landscape and portrait painter, and began to do etchings on commission. During his sojourn in east Prussia, from 1923 to 1926, he did landscape and architectural etchings. His work of this period is somewhat in the vein of Durer's engravings, yet cannot be called tight or dry, because of the freedom and imagination with which he handles the trees and earth contours.

To Mr. Dehmann's German thoroughness there is added a lightness and gayety that are akin to the Viennese, in such an odd corner souvenir of Venice as "Boat Wharf." In "Venetian Porticoes," nothing is too small to be neglected, nor yet is any detail overstressed. Particularly is he concerned with the integrity of his forms, to keep them plastic, where a less thoughtful etcher would make a few desultory scratches. In "Pont Neuf, Paris," it is interesting to note the authority that went into the variety of figures in action, including horses. "Two Bridges" made on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, like his view of Manhattan from Governor's Island and other intimate points of vantage, reveal an emotional response to the new forms and extraordinary angles that the monumental skyscrapers are strewing across the sky. Though often depicted in pictures, the New York Public Library central building takes on a new aspect when Mr. Dehmann models it in terms of light, by using the pure etcher's line to accent the deep shadows that give the façade its character.

E. C. S.

Society of Independent Artists

AT THE fourth annual exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists, Inc., supervised this season by Mrs. James W. Craig, we are convinced more than ever of the benefits of such an organization. With a catalogue that is as undifferentiating as a citizen's voting list, we may begin to appreciate how many there are who pick up the brush in odd moments, how prevalent is sentimentality, how superficial the average artist is, and how pleasurable really fine artists can be.

Since the society was established through the devoted energies of Jane Houston Kilham, it has met a chilly reception in certain art centers of Boston. Persistence has not only proved its necessity in the community, but has earned for the society many an admirer from the opposition. A no-jury exposition with nearly 200 exhibitors offers plenty to deride; it is likely to abound in trifles. But with some patience we may winnow out many an interesting thing. This is part of the fun. Such a display is educational; it teaches us what to beware of, it clarifies our understanding of new movements, it convinces us more firmly of the need of studying fundamentals. Added to that, the Independent is a safety valve. For artists it is the London Hyde Park Corner for free speech; for critics it is a spacious target. Art galleries, with their velvet drapes and deep pile rugs, are not expected to be Hyde Park Corners, and so the rostrum must be located elsewhere.

The modernism that seemed to serve up neat little packets of theory with the specialized enthusiasms a few years ago is less defined today. Certain idioms have been absorbed and are no longer questioned, others have been dropped. A welter of tricks may have confused our vision, but in the face of any new attempt we could always maintain an equilibrium by merely applying age-old tests. The proof of the tree is in its fruit.

We must not be led astray too easily by the facile brush of Margaret Sargent, that is so stylish and superficial. It is Matisse diluted, and that artist must remain full strength. Better the modernism of a Hopkinson, who does not forget his early rigorous training, who makes a water color step by step, who never loses the sense of structure and the binding together of parts. True, he lacks the esprit, the casualness, of the French, but he is wise not to imitate it.

Preston Dickinson, too, shows what a serious matter modernism can be. Carefully, thoughtfully, he builds up the design, color, contrast, volume, simultaneously filling the whole with life and significance. To Oscar Bluemner go the honors for full saturation of color—a vermilion, no less, that fights its way victoriously through the gay patterns that surround it. He is a romantic, as are so many others. We have learned not to deny that side of the imagination; indeed, once again feeling and poesy are coming into their own, while aloof and inhuman abstraction is creeping out.

It would give us pleasure to name a few dozen artists who caught our eye for some little trick or effect. It would give us more pleasure still to name several students who show great talent and imaginative resourcefulness. But all that would lengthen the article too much. Woodcuts, etchings, drawings, sculptures round out the kaleidoscopic presentation.

D. A.

Pictures in Motion

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NOW that "The Rogue's Song" has shown what can be done in the way of recording Lawrence Tibbett's singing, we may look forward more confidently than ever to the coming of first-rate musical film entertainment. Harry M. Warner is so confident of this future for the audible screen that he has persuaded Oscar Straus, composer of "The Chocolate Soldier" and "The Waltz Dream," to travel from Vienna to Hollywood, where he is to compose direct for the talking and singing pictures. And now there is a possibility that Winthrop Ames will translate his delectable Gilbert and Sullivan productions into terms of film operetta.

One Lingering Difficulty

In time, doubtless, the managements of individual theaters will learn how to get the best out of talking pictures. At present popular comments on a sound film range from "fine" to "terrible," depending upon the conditions under which the picture is shown. Good results have been achieved in theaters managed by men who realize that the sound apparatus is a musical instrument of a sort and have engaged musicians to monitor the knobs that keep the volume of sound under expressive control, and adjusted to the resonance of the house as it is affected by audiences of varying size.

An Industrial Film Theater

In an industrial fair that is to be held next summer in Atlantic City it is proposed to set up a motion picture theater for the exclusive showing of industrial films. The general object will be to show the American consumer how commodities are made and how they may most effectively be used.

Photocolor

Two films made in the Photocolor laboratories near New York City were recently shown in Manhattan privately. The results appear to have been satisfactory technically to exhibitors present. The films shown are part of a series of short fanciful stories that are being made for Columbia Pictures in sound and color.

"Dulcy" Again

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's talking version of "Dulcy," stage play by Kaufman and Connelly, has reached the screen under the name of "Not So Dumb." As directed by King Vidor the flavor of the original farce is partly lost, because part of the cast played their characters as straight comedy and the rest, headed by Miss Davies, cavort as if they were in a farce. Since the play "Dulcy" had a genuine basis in its satire of a woman who couldn't keep her tongue from wagging, much of its point is lost in this charade. William Holden, Elliott Nugent and Raymond Hackett give good comedy performances, and Miss Davies is consistently funny, granting the preposterous premises upon which her characterization is built.

"Burning Up"

Amusing dialogue and the simulation of a thrilling automobile race on a dirt track provide the highlights of "Burning Up," a new talking film made by Paramount. Some persons may find the race a bit too exciting, with its attendant makebelieve of a smashup. Richard Arlen appears as a youth who lends himself for a time to a "frame-up" exploitation of people at county fairs; but after he obtains a better perspective on things after meeting a girl in one of the towns, he forges out an unscheduled victory despite the machinations of the villainous rival, Mary Brian plays the girl.

Wide Film Ready

Fox Pictures are ready for a commercial showing of their new "grandeur" film, so-called because it is capable of being enlarged to fill the width of the proscenium arch of a regular theater. This makes it possible to throw a long row of human figures up to life size all away across the stage opening. This new shape and size of motion picture image will offer new fields for the composition of scenes, particularly panoramic effects, that will bring a new element of interest in the films.

High and Little

On the fiftieth floor of the Chanin Building in New York is a little theater which may be the highest in the world, the highest, that is, above the ground upon which the building containing it stands. (Denverites will note that their city is not forgotten). The Chanin little theater seats about 200 persons, is a handsome example of modernist decoration, has a well equipped stage and dressing rooms, as well as a screen and other appurtenances for the showing of talking pictures. Already private screen showings have been given there, and there is talk of opening it with a special entertainment comprised of the screening in the same evening of the French and English versions of "The Big Pond," a Paramount film starring Maurice Chevalier.

The John McCormack Picture

That long awaited Fox picture, in which John McCormack will sing, apparently, in the cottages and glens of Ireland, will be shown in March in New York City, it is expected. Much of the picture, so far as exteriors were concerned, was made near the Lakes of Killarney, so that picturesque backgrounds will be one of the pleasantest of its attractions. Mr. McCormack's songs and the interiors were recorded and photographed in Hollywood after the ingenious fashion in which some motion pictures are made on two continents. In this film a new color process is to be introduced, and the assumption is that when it has its New York popular-priced run at Roxy's, it will be shown in the "grandeur" wide film version that has been made at the same time the standard size picture was being photographed. The cast includes Alice Joyce, Maureen O'Sullivan, Farrell MacDonald and J. M. Kerrigan.

True Words

Douglas Fairbanks Jr. remarks that "actors rarely portray actors; therefore, it is necessary for them to study a wide variety of other sorts of people." In this statement many film spectators will find a clue to the marked development in Douglas's acting during the past year. It is an open secret that John Barrymore has taken an interest in young Fairbanks and has given him a good deal of instruction in an informal way. Certainly one definite need of the screen is that its players shall not so often and so insistently behave like screen players when they are supposed to be presenting other types.

Talkie Lingo

The sound films have brought a new set of terms into studio talk. "Footage eater" is a term coined by Louise Fazenda to be applied to a player who says her or his lines too slowly, or hesitates between words and sentence. "Oscar" means electrical oscillations in this speech shorthand, and the sound mixing apparatus is a "binny." Microphones are "ears," for short, and undesirable sounds picked up by them are referred to in annoyed tones as "mike stew." Good is "forte" and bad is "tripe." A color expert is a "chromo man," a man whose voice is too high to record well is a "yodeler." You are "dinge" if your makeup is too dark and a "lily" if it is too light. In the days of the silent films, "taking it big" meant startled pantomime, but now it means startled exclamations, according to a communication from First National Pictures.

The New Conferences

The president of a Chicago firm recently addressed the employees and officers in all of his branch offices by aid of a talking picture. This should constitute a foretaste of the business conference of the future when this same executive and many like him will be able to meet all his branch office personnel in daily conferences with the assistance of television. Such functions, added to the regular sessions in the home office, might very well fill up the working day.

Chicago Society of Etchers' Exhibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Chicago

THE Annual Exhibition of the Chicago Society of Etchers has been crowded with visitors since its opening. It is always eagerly watched for and has perhaps more keenly interested visitors than any other exhibition given in the Art Institute. This year 343 prints are shown, and the standard is high, although it would have been better to keep the number to 300, and eliminate some of the weaker prints. This show is international in scope, and many of the society's members are residents of foreign countries, so one expects to find the ordinary "run-of-the-mine" etching conspicuous by its absence. The exhibition as a whole is decidedly conservative in character, but there is much good work shown.

As always the Englishmen seem to be at the top where print-making is concerned. They seem to have a love of craftsmanship and a technical proficiency that impatient Americans lack. Therefore the mere workmanship of their etchings always repays attention.

Malcolm Osborne, R. A., of London won the first Logan prize, a bronze medal and $100, for "The Goose Fair, Albi." It is a rather large print, simple in drawing, with large flat tones delicately produced by aquatint, which gives a silvery effect. All his three prints are good, and each is distinctly different in technique. The Logan medal and second prize of $75 were won by another Englishman, E. Owens Jennings, of Leeds, for his "Flower Seller," a formal composition which would have rejoiced William Morris, as it is quite in his temper. Another print of his, "Market Place," is also worth noting. The third Logan medal and prize of $50 went to Cornelius Botke of California, for "Foam and Cypress," a decorative landscape composition. Another prize of $50 was given by the society itself to Beatrice Levy for "In Orchestra Hall," a view caught from the end of the balcony.

Stanley Anderson, R.E., sent a fine group of four, mostly architectural, and Samuel Chamberlain of Boston has three very attractive architectural subjects which show mood as well as architecture. Martin Lewis, last year's prize-winner, has some good prints which bid fair to become too photographic unless he can develop more freedom of handling, but "Glow of the City" is very fine.

C. F. K.

New Museum for The Hague

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague

THE Municipal Council of The Hague recently voted 2,500,000 florins ($1,000,000) for the construction of a new municipal museum, in order to provide a suitable and worthy building for the exhibition of the many art treasures owned by the city. The plan for this museum is the work of the famous Dutch architect, Dr. H. P. Berlage, who is responsible for a great many well-known buildings in the Netherlands.

The construction of the new museum will start in the fall of 1930 and will take about three years to build. The building will meet a long-felt need. For nearly 20 years the demand for museum space has been growing more and more urgent, as the claims of modern art demanded more room.

Dr. H. E. v. Gelder, director of the Art and Science Department of The Hague, stated that the new plan reckoned with the possibility of an extension. The realization of the long cherished design is considered an important event in the art world, partly on account of the fact that Dr. Berlage will employ new methods. Formerly the building in general was completed and attention was then given to its division. Dr. Berlage, however, is determined not to start with the façade until he knows what the building is designed to house.

The new museum has been planned in accordance with the wishes of the directors of the museum. A simple building has thus been designed which on account of its large dimensions and quiet situation is bound to be impressive. The frontage on the Stadhouderslaan has a width of about 250 feet, but the entrance of the building can only be reached through a roofed "pergola" shut off at the southwest side by glass windows. In front of the building a large pond, about 160x80 feet, has been designed. The ground plan of the museum is rectangular in shape, with a garden in the center. Special care has been taken to insure quiet in the museum. That is why provision for the perambulation of visitors has been kept for the most part outside the exhibition rooms.

A second element to further tranquillity is the illumination of the objects of art. This has been designed in such a manner as to avoid "glimmering," so that visitors will have no need to walk from one side of the room to the other in order to escape the unpleasantness of reflection. This will be obtained by means of so-called sunken ceilings which admit the light through windows at the sides, so that the light falls more on the paintings than on the spectators.

A Play on the Brownings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Sir Barry Jackson, founder of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, will shortly put on a new play in London which will be an event of importance in the theater world, for it throws interesting sidelights on the life of the Brownings, particularly of Elizabeth Barrett Browning. It is entitled "The Barretts of Wimpole Street," and is by Rudolph Besier, a writer of Dutch extraction. It has not yet been performed anywhere.

Stage and Film Notes

"R. U. R." is to be revived in New York by the Theater Guild on Feb. 17.

Mei Lan-fang, Chinese impersonator of feminine types, will give a program of scenes from his repertory during his New York engagement at the Forty-ninth Street Theater, beginning Feb. 17. Between his scenes there will be interludes of dancing by other members of his company.

"Heart of the Woods," a western story, is to be made in technicolor by First National Films.

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THE EXHIBIT OF ETCHINGS which we are now showing through the courtesy of several New York and Boston Galleries has attracted so much interest that it will be continued through Friday, February 21st. The etchings are chiefly contemporary. Prints by Rembrandt, Whistler, Haden, McBey, etc., are also shown for comparative study.
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Music of the World—Theatrical News

In the North

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

TO THOSE who have reveled in the picturesque if rather gloomy delights of "Valse Triste" — which, like a certain Prelude in C sharp minor, follows its composer as faithfully as his own shadow—the Fourth Symphony of Sibelius may at first seem a little forbidding. But a single hearing is generally enough to convince the musician that he is in touch with one of the most self-reliant and original musical thinkers at work today.

Finland, the composer's home, is to most of us as remote geographically as Hoedic, the island where Anatole France's penguins made such strange history. And if we attempt to trace the composer's musical ancestry by reading his biography, all we learn is that after receiving a classical education and studying law at the University of Helsingfors he became a pupil of Wegelius, then went to Berlin, "where he came under the tuition of Bargiel and Becker, and subsequently to Vienna, where he finished his studies with Goldmark and Robert Fuchs"—an itinerary which merely leaves one wondering what these worthy teachers would have made of their pupil's later development.

Indeed, without actually hearing his work, one might get into closer touch with the composer's æsthetic outlook by reading an essay written over 40 years ago by the late Sir (then Mr.) Edmund Gosse on the Finnish national poet, Runeberg ("Northern Studies"). There, at any rate, one may trace the nationalism and romanticism on which the strong, vigorous art of Sibelius is based.

Music of Nature

The genesis of the art of most European composers might almost be presented in the form of a genealogical tree. Their early admirations betray them. But in Sibelius we see a musical individuality that derives its nourishment, not from the overheated atmosphere of the concert halls and opera houses of great capitals, but from the art that is nature itself. Through the score of the Fourth Symphony, as through the branches of a sturdy tree, there blows now gently, now gustily, the clean sweet air of northern lakes and forests.

The illusion is helped by the fact that this music is not, like an ornamental tree, pruned and trimmed into the predetermined classical symphonic form, but has evolved according to the musical seed within itself—and after all, as Nietzsche long ago pointed out, to the tree the principal thing is its seed. The short detached phrases of Sibelius also contribute to the feeling of space which seems to surround and pervade his work. The sound texture, free and flexible as that of a tapestry compared with a set canvas, is firmly woven. Its color is remarkable and comes to birth with the form—is one with it, in fact.

Prophecy is never more risky than in art but perhaps they are right who believe that this symphony is one of the finest achievements in modern music and that it will outlive many, if not most, of the works now noisily acclaimed by the younger generation. It was amusing, by the way, to hear from an enterprising interviewer who recently braved the stormy waters of the Gulf of Finland, that "Concerning the activities of the International Society for Contemporary Music, it is perhaps significant to note that Sibelius appeared never to have heard of it." It was also interesting to hear that apropos of Germany the composer remarked, "There they lift their hat to me and bow respectfully, but pass me by; they speak well of me, but they do not perform me."

Basil Cameron Conducts

In England we owe most of our direct acquaintance with the work of Sibelius to the discernment of Sir Henry Wood, but on the present occasion it was the Royal Philharmonic Society which provided the opportunity by including the Fourth Symphony in the program of its eight hundred and seventy-ninth concert.

The performance, conducted by Basil Cameron, was, as the polite curate said after eating a specimen of the spheroidal body produced by the domestic fowl, good in parts. But time, less than the lack of it may have been responsible for those parts not so good; that is, lack of sufficient rehearsal, together with questionable tempi. The second section, marked Allegro molto vivace, was played so slowly that the balance of the work as a whole suffered. Its winged melody trailed along like an airplane refusing to leave the ground. The last movement, again, was far too much an affair of bits and pieces which never coalesced into unity. Rhythm is the secret of ensemble and here one felt that, like so many conductors, Mr. Cameron was merely thinking rhythm instead of feeling it. Such a work as the Fourth Symphony demands more, of course, than the brief time-beating acquaintance between conductor and orchestra that in London, alas, is less the exception than the rule.

The best orchestral playing of the evening was given to Holst's Ballet music from "The Perfect Fool." Here music came indoors again and one could almost sniff the warm, familiar smell of grease-paint and canvas coming over the footlights. Perhaps the audience, like the players, felt more at home with the glitter and bustle of this admirable theater music than in the strange northern latitudes of original musical thought, for they applauded with zest.

When a famous virtuoso plays a concerto at an orchestral concert it sometimes happens that musical listeners find their chief, if not only pleasure in tuttis that take an unconscionable time in arriving and depart all too soon. Artur Schnabel reversed this process by his playing of Mozart's Concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in A major (K. 488). The tuttis seemed the longest parts of it and the opening one was certainly too slow. Schnabel actually made the piano sound like a musical instrument. And in spite of the fact that the orchestra "followed" instead of really accompanying him, we heard some ideal playing of a composer whose music often seems to be specially designed to uncover every weakness, musical, technical and artistic, that its performer can be guilty of.

'Frédérique' in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

THE Gaîté-Lyrique Theater has just given us the "Frédérique" of Franz Lehár, adapted by André Rivoire. A fragment of "romanticized" life in the musical sense of the word. An episode in the life of Goethe, affecting and melancholy. A sad fiancée seen by the author of a "Merry Widow." Was there not here material to tempt a poet? André Rivoire has not resisted it and has given us an able adaptation.

The task was not easy. The subject is really a little too cruel. After having interested himself in the delightful Frédérique, after having seen the beginning of her pure tenderness for the young Strasbourg student whose future genius she had guessed, it is evidently a little hard to watch with what ease Goethe accepts the sacrifice she makes to his career. It is still harder to see that eight years after, when all could still be mended, the egotistical favorite of the Duke of Weimar continues to contemplate his heroic victim with a smiling pity. The sublime renunciation of the daughter of the Pastor of Sessenheim—was it really a good subject for musical comedy?

Franz Lehár thought it was. He has treated this theme with that sort of cordial frankness that belongs only to him. Here is a musician who, while in full control of his métier, while writing with a solid easiness and orchestrating with the most finished mastery, never gets away from the rather commonplace ideal of "great musical good sense." In gayety as in emotion, he wants only to say simple things and, to express them, he insists on using ordinary words. It is not the triumph of banality, it is something else; it is a certain familiar prosaicness, a scorn for research, a need to express himself in an "everyday" way in all circumstances of life.

The result you know. This music, which is genuine music, goes straight to the heart of a crowd and fascinates it. The public suffers to often from the arrogance of artists who flatter themselves that they do not work for it, that it is excusable if it throws itself into the arms of a composer who offers it such consideration.

The success of "Frédérique" was, then, considerable. All the airs of this attractive and easy score were warmly applauded. The company of the Gaîté-Lyrique was brilliant. M. René Gerbert gave a proud attraction and a sovereign voice to the author of "Werther." Mme. Dharmarys showed a great deal of ability and tact in the difficult part of the faithless one. Mlle. Varèse was charming in graceful roguishness in the part of Salomé, and Robert Allard, Nabos, Noel and Descombes gave proof as always of the most serious qualities as singers and actors versed in all the traditions of their métier.

The composer, who conducted the orchestra himself, was vigorously acclaimed at each of his appearances at the desk or on the stage. The French public had contracted an old debt of gratitude on his account that they have now discharged with joy.

Two novelties, short, but of worth, at the Pasdeloup. Rhené-Baton introduced to us two lieder of Jacques Larmanjat which are little masterpieces of cleverness, grace, elegance and deep, fine emotion. On poems of Léon-Paul Fargue of which every word, heavy with all the imponderable things with which it is saturated, possesses a marvelous power of synthesis, the composer has written music equally impregnated to the core with feelings and sentiments, unformulated but singularly eloquent. What internal richness in such an art, what modesty and nobility in this conception of lyricism! In a few bars here we have distilled the most perfumed essence, the most precious quintessence of things. Ideal of the bee, admirable way of conceiving the mission of music! We are not accustomed to it any more.

Larmanjat was able to illumine the delicious light-dark picture, crossed by reflections, which is called "Au Pays," and which leaves a long thread of wistful tenderness in the imagination. He has delightfully "sonorized," as the cinema people say today, the exquisite words with which the last verse is studded. And he managed to avoid, with astonishing dexterity, all the pitfalls contained in the poem "written in a kitchen," an astonishing page where the most careless humor emits around it harmonic sounds of gruesome resonance.

Here are two works perfectly carried out. They were interpreted with taste and ability by M. Jouatte, whose timbre has such an individual charm and who gave proof, in this vocal translation, of rare intelligence.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Anthony Asquith's latest film, "A Cottage on Dartmoor," adapted from the story by Herbert Price, quite comes up to expectations, and fulfills the early promise of "Shooting Stars" and "Underground." Mr. Asquith has had the good sense not to try to invent a story, but has adapted one which, though lurid and at times melodramatic, is good film material.

It is a simple and moving story, worked out on broad and silent, though sometimes "synchronized" lines. The synchronized sounds, however, do nothing to improve a picture, which dialogue would utterly spoil.

The acting of Nora Baring and two Germans, Hans Schlettow and Uno Henning, is excellent. But the direction gives to the film its real distinction. The photography, though clear and vivid, is never hard or chalky, being softened by admirable half-tones. In the direction there is both variety and originality and real humor relieves the tragedy. This is especially shown in a series of pictures representing a barber's chatter. In another series we learn much from the effect of a lurid "talkie"—heard but not seen—on the faces of various members of its audience. In spite of this lavish variety of effects, the direction showed a genuine artistic economy of means, which not only places Anthony Asquith in the front rank of producers, but also proves there is still a place for the silent film. Undoubtedly "A Cottage on Dartmoor" will stand as one of the screen successes of the year.

The Art of the Kamerny Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Moscow

THE Kamerny Theater, which recently celebrated its fifteenth anniversary with a performance of Scribe's "Adrienne Lecouvreur," occupies a distinctive place in the dramatic life of Moscow. It grew up in direct revolt against the naturalistic tradition which is best exemplified in the Art Theater. At the same time, emphasizing æsthetics rather than politics in its productions, it stands apart from those playhouses which are to a greater or less extent avowed agencies of Communist propaganda.

Alexander Tairov, the director of the Kamerny Theater, starts out by denying that the theater must primarily portray life naturalistically. The theater, he contends, must be theatrical; its art must be in a high degree artificial. Rejecting the conception that feeling and intuition should be the moving forces in acting, he emphasizes the physical aspects of acting, puts all his players through a long and difficult régime of gymnastics and acrobatics, calculated to make their bodies flexible and responsive to any demands, and approaches the problem of stage decoration not from the standpoint necessarily of fidelity to historical truth, but rather from the viewpoint of heightening the effectiveness of his spectacles.

Mr. Tairov, who is generally ranked with Constantine Stanislavsky and Vsevolod Meyerhold as one of the three outstanding theatrical producers of modern Russia, outlined his theories of stagecraft in the course of an interview which he granted to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Our theater," he said, "bases its work on the master actor and regards the actor as the most important element in the theater. We reject amateurism in dramatic art. We have tried to re-establish a theater which in one organism unites all theatrical 'genres,' such as pantomime, revue, drama, comedy, tragedy. The Kamerny Theater pursues the unique policy of training its artists to perform all kinds of rôles; so that one of our leading actresses, Alice Koonen, may appear one night in 'Phèdre' and the next night in some light musical comedy.

"Speech, movement and decoration in our theater are subordinated to the rhythm of the action. Our decorative accessories have discarded merely prettifying features and are essentially constructivist. Our stage is often constructed vertically, rather than horizontally, in order to give a wider choice of effects. Costume is designed to emphasize the character of the actor. Thus an ardent character might appear in red and other bright colors. Our artists are trained to execute the most difficult rhythmic movements smoothly and precisely; and these movements in turn are made to emphasize the various character types. We employ light not merely for its own sake or for color, but also as a means of emphasizing the tempo of the drama; light grows stronger as action progresses.

"Finally, we achieve our effects by means which are in keeping with the nature of the theater; we do not, for instance, employ the motion-picture as an accompaniment to our plays."

As might be inferred from Mr. Tairov's remarks the Kamerny Theater has a wide repertory; its productions include such classical tragedies as Racine's "Phèdre," such modern dramas as Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings" and a plentiful sprinkling of musical comedy.

The Kamerny Theater is generally recognized as a distinctive contribution to modern Russian drama and has conquered a secure place for itself in Moscow theatrical life, although some of the refinements of Tairov's art are calculated to impress the connoisseur of dramatic art more than the casual theatergoer. Appealing to the head rather than to the heart and to the æsthetic sensibilities rather than to the emotions, the theater which Tairov has built stands in striking contrast to the Art Theater, with its classical simplicity of acting and stage production.

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On Listening to the Music

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

London

THE above title, in its five words, sums up very thoroughly all that this article sets out to say. The advice it embodies is slightly different from that which is generally given in books on musical appreciation. When my own little book, "Musical Taste and How to Form It," appeared, at least one reviewer sternly rebuked me for not even having told readers "what to listen for in music." He may have been right or wrong in rebuking me; but he certainly defined my attitude quite accurately.

What I tried to impress upon readers was that they should not listen "for" this feature or that, or "for" anything which they expect or are told to expect, but just listen "to" the music exactly as the composer has written it. To listen "for" is to develop a facility of analysis which is excellent in itself, but is only one small unit in the multitude of things that go to the making of the well-equipped music lover. And, unfortunately, it also leads to the formation of set habits: in proportion as the belief in listening "for" grows, it may happen that if the features which you expect are not there, you will be bewildered and disappointed; you will think that there is something wrong in the music you hear, whereas maybe it is merely your preconceived idea that is wrong.

The Unexpected

So far as what a composer gives you is merely what anybody can expect or foresee, he is giving you nothing of artistic value. It is only the unexpected he gives you that matters—the unexpected even within the most usual schemes of music-building, within a melody that moves between the harmonies of the tonic and dominant, or a rhythm which the usual eight-bar period encompasses, and so on.

This, of course, is elementary. Far more important is the fact that practically every great composer in turn has contributed something utterly unexpected, which led theorists to inveigh against him for disregarding the rules of his art; and we may confidently say that actually every great composer will do the same. The practical consequence is obvious; any moderately expert writer on music can easily tell you what to listen "for" (according to his own opinion or to current opinion) in musical works, he sets obstacles in him. He can call attention to points of interest, real or alleged, in all the music of the past and of the present time. But the one thing he cannot do is to tell you what to listen "for" in the musical masterpieces to come. So that he should be very careful lest, while preparing you to enjoy certain musical works, he sets obstacles in the way of your enjoying certain other works. The least he should do, if he is wise, is to temper his advice on listening "for" with a reminder of the golden advice embodied in the words of Debussy: "I try to forget the music which I know, because remembering it might spoil for me the music with which I may become acquainted tomorrow."

I should probably not be pressing the point today but for an instructive little experience which befell me on the occasion of a recent performance of Sibelius's splendid Fourth Symphony.

There is probably no composer more thoroughly original, and at the same time clearer and more convincing in his utterances, than Sibelius in his symphonies. As regards, in particular, the Fourth Symphony, I must hasten to add that he gives listeners anything but what they might be told "to listen for." To quote from an admirable program notice by Eric Blom, the symphony "shows nothing resembling any known work of the kind except the fact that it is an extended orchestral composition in four movements." There is no recognized structural landmark, and hardly a sign of the usual methods of working-out.

Taking It as It Is

During the interval, an acquaintance of mine said to me: "I cannot understand this work. . . . I cannot see it as a symphony. Should one consider it, perhaps, from a purely Finnish point of view?" I remained silent, not finding anything to reply that would not risk hurting his feelings. He hesitated a moment, and then continued: "Or maybe just from the straightforward point of view, without thinking of it as of a symphony, but just taking it as it is?" To this I replied, greatly relieved, "That's right!" He had succeeded at last in discovering that it was no use trying at all costs to listen "for" all the set things which the term "symphony" implied for him. I have no doubt that next time he hears the work, he will just "listen to the music" and be able to enjoy the wonderful experiences that Sibelius's music holds for so many of us.

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Molière in Modern Dress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—"Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," by Molière, as presented in English by the Paris-American Players on Molière's 308th anniversary, is an amusing farce—not the same play as the original comedy, but highly entertaining.

Only superficial differences distinguish Mr. Jourdain of the twentieth century from M. Jourdain of the seventeenth. Mr. Jourdain dresses in the mode of today, lives in a house futuristically decorated, uses a typewriter instead of a quill pen, and otherwise comports himself very differently from his famous ancestor. But both have the same ambitions for social preferment and set about realizing them in much the same way, and the antics of Mr. Jourdain are apparently as amusing to a cosmopolitan Paris audience of today as were those of M. Jourdain to more strictly French theatergoers more than 200 years ago.

The music of Lulli, keeping pace with the play, becomes jazzy—thanks to the adaptation of Messrs. Galli and Bonaterra. The ballet of yesteryear yields place to a pair of dancers who would not look out of place in the latest Broadway revue.

French as well as English and American members of the audience appeared to enjoy this old friend in new guise at the Comédie Caumartin, where the American Players have reopened their repertory season after being obliged to leave the Théâtre Fémina, which is being changed into a bookshop by its owners. Conway Wingfield played the rôle of Jourdain, and Jessie Ralph was Mrs. Jourdain. Carol M. Sax directed the production.

A Drama of Factory Life

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—"The Crank," by A. N. Afinogenov, which may be seen at the Second Art Theater, one of several younger branches which have grown out of Stanislavsky's famous playhouse, is a drama of factory life. In content and method of approach it is sharply differentiated from "The Shot." Here the hero is the individual rather than the group, and the play is produced with an accompaniment of good acting and ordinary staging, without any of Meyerhold's unconventional devices.

The "crank" who gives the play its title is represented as a non-party intellectual, sympathetic with the new order and eager to help build it up in every possible way. As a foil to him is shown another non-party man, employed at the same factory, who thinks only of his personal interests. The "crank" organizes a "circle of enthusiasts," which is supposed to raise the morale of the workers and help carry out various plans of improvement.

But he encounters a number of obstacles. He is constantly at loggerheads with the woman president of the factory committee, who is shown as a simple, working-class woman, well meaning but bigoted, narrow-minded and self-satisfied. He wounds the vanity of the factory manager by pointing out in an article how much productivity could have been raised. Despite his efforts to befriend a Jewish girl who is persecuted by some of the rowdy workers, she comes to a tragic end.

In the last act this unappreciated enthusiast is shown leaving the factory as a result of the hostility of the influential people whom he has offended, while his colleague, who thought only of himself, is being promoted to a higher post in the city. Had this play been produced in the Russia, not of 1929 but of 1909, it would very probably have ended just at this point, as a sort of tragi-comedy of futile idealism. But optimism is the approved mood in Russia today. Plays which are supposed to stimulate in the audience the zeal to overcome the difficulties involved in carrying out the plan of national economic development must not have unhappy endings. So at the very end of the play the situation is saved because the workers of the factory demand the reinstatement of the "crank," and one of his friends rushes after him with the good news.

Miners Take to the Stage

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—A group of miners and women helpers, known as the Douglas Water Players, Lanarkshire, have made arrangements to go on tour with three new musical plays, "Strangers at Home," "Kingdom's Come" and "The Happy Mending," written and composed by Edward Hunter, a local unemployed miner. The plays have already been successfully produced in Old Cumnock and Muirkirk. Stage productions will take place in other mining centers shortly.

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An Informal Debussy Festival

By L. A. SLOPER

IT IS a privilege of genius to cause controversy. Claude Debussy did not fail to use his prerogative. His position today seems secure; yet not all the musical world has accepted him without important reservations. Frenchmen will assure you that his art is in the great tradition of Lully, the antithesis of everything German. Englishmen are inclined to find in it a generous Wagnerian influence, and to point out that Debussy's efforts to suppress this influence were not entirely successful. Ernest Newman, dismissing "Pelléas" as a tour de force, insists that Debussy paid a high compliment to Wagner, precisely by trying so pointedly to be unlike him.

Debussy, like Nietzsche, always confessed openly an early devotion to Wagner. Indeed, neither could have denied it; and both made it a springboard for later sorties. Is there something typical in their experience? Do not many persons in middle age find themselves wondering why they are no longer so deeply stirred by "Tristan"?

Debussy, however, did not venture to deny the musical genius of Wagner. His attacks were directed largely against his dramatic pretensions. And to an observer who is neither French nor German, it must be apparent that the Wagnerian influence exists in many a progression and many a melodic line of "Pelléas"—quickly abandoned though these are.

The End of a Line?

Should this be held against Debussy? Surely he would have had to be insensitive as well as hostile, to resist such a force. The French insistence is of course on classic restraint in art. Is it not a sufficient tribute to the art of this Frenchman that he was able to utilize what he learned of Wagner, without losing his self-control?

Debussy tried in "Pelléas," he tells us, to "trace a path that others may follow, broadening it with individual discoveries which will, perhaps, free dramatic music from the heavy yoke under which it has existed for so long." His followers have not been numerous, and "Pelléas" remains unique. The man who described Wagner as a sunset which had been mistaken for a dawn has himself come to be considered the climax of a harmonic epoch, and the author of a lyric drama which can have no successors.

Nevertheless, Debussy has had his influence on the form of lyric drama, as well as on harmony. This influence is perhaps not very apparent at the moment. Neither was Moussorgsky's once. Yet Debussy, with his emphasis on lyric declamation, or dramatic song, surely belongs in the line which started with the beginning of drama, was revived in the Florence of the end of the sixteenth century and found one of its finest products in "Boris Godounoff."

"Fra Gherardo"

But there are no heirs, is it said? There is plenty of time. In the meanwhile, what of Pizzetti's "Fra Gherardo"? The present writer, so far as he is aware, is to date the only commentator in the world who has found good words to say about "Fra Gherardo," which has already been dismissed as a failure. Nevertheless, he stubbornly remains of the opinion that, however alien to the theater this opera may be considered now, it will eventually emerge as the latest representative of the authentic tradition.

These reflections have been brought upon the reader by a happy contingency which has just enabled Bostonians to enjoy the unusual opportunity of surveying within a few hours two of the major works of Debussy. On the evening of Feb. 12, "Pelléas" had its annual Boston performance by the Chicago Civic Opera Company, which, with a cast containing Mary Garden, Vanni-Marcoux and José Mojica, offers an unparalleled realization. The following afternoon, the music for D'Annunzio's "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien" was given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the chorus of the Cecilia Society. For prelude of this concert, the fifteenth of the Friday series, the Radcliffe Choral Society joined the orchestra in presenting "La Damoiselle élue."

"Le Martyre"

"Pelléas" is unique. Can as much be said of "Le Martyre de Saint Sébastien"? Can the piece be properly judged, separated from the action which it was designed to accompany? This much may be said: Hearing this music in the concert hall, you do not feel that nothing like it exists in the history of the art. These celestial harps, these harmonics from the violins, these ethereal woodwind chords, these ecstatic cries, these ominous trumpetings—where have we heard all this before? There is charming atmosphere in the Court of Lilies, but it is an ante-chamber to what a naïve Paradise.

Really, "Le Martyre" is to "Pelléas" something as "Parsifal" is to "Tristan." If you like D'Annunzio's play, quite possibly you will find Debussy's music an admirable accompaniment. If you care for the medieval ingenuousness of the conception, very well; but can you seriously contend that, purely musically, this score is strikingly individual? When we have heard it as often as we have heard "Pelléas," shall we feel differently? Possibly. But shall we hear it as often?

After a somewhat tentative beginning, the Cecilia chorus, trained by Arthur Fiedler, did well with the intricacies of the score. The young women from Radcliffe, coached by G. Wallace Woodworth, did excellently well, with their fresh voices, by the pale beauties of "La Damoiselle élue." Mme. Ritter-Ciampi was soprano soloist in both numbers. Jean MacDonald, contralto, assisted in the "Damoiselle."

A Play on Collective Farming

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—"Rage," at the Moscow Trade Union Theater, depicts the struggle now going on in the Russian villages over the question of collective farming. The local soviet in this play is under the influence of the kulaks, or richer peasants. The idea of collective farming is championed by a former commander of Red partisans and by an active village woman Communist. The issue is decided by the sheer passion of a peasant who has lost his power of speech during the civil war and who cannot write, but who somehow finds means of warning the workers.

An Unusual German Film

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—"Mother Krause's Journey Into Happiness" is the title of a new German silent film of an unusual character. It is dedicated to the memory of the popular Berlin folk artist Heinrich Zille. He was beloved by the poor of Berlin, whom he portrayed sympathetically.

The film is a simple story of events in the lives of the poor; a mixture of humor and satire, sorrow and kindliness, darkness and sunshine.

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STOCK MARKET PRICES OFF IN SHORT SESSION

Profit-Taking Is General—Few Issues Rise—Gillette Shorts Run to Cover

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NEW YORK — The stock market was under pressure today, which may have reflected merely week-end taking of profits, following a rather rapid rise during the preceding days. Most of the important issues were freely supplied, including United States Steel common, the recent leader of the market. Only in exceptional individual instances did prices move against that trend.

Trading on the opening was fairly active, with several large blocks changing hands, including 11,900 shares of Packard Motor, 60,000 Allegheny Corporation, and 50,000 U. S. Steel. During that period fractional advances were registered by a number of issues, among them being New York Central, North American, Montgomery Ward, American Can and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

That spurt was not followed by the general list, however, and proved short lived, as offerings of Steel common and other leaders, such as General Motors and Anaconda, increased. Selling of Fox Film was particularly active, with the result that it slipped several points to the lowest level quoted since the reorganization plan was announced.

While the general market reacted, shorts in Gillette were rendered unhappy by a buying wave in that issue which caused it to move sharply against the trend. A few other specialties, such as Lima Locomotive, Cutler Hammer and Continental Baking A, also went against the trend. On the curb exchange prices backed and filled within a narrow range, but with a tendency to heaviness.

Gillette opened at 91, up 2 points, and then added to its gain as shorts beat an undignified retreat. The short interest in Gillette undoubtedly is a large one, as indicated by the fact that the stock loans at a 2 per cent premium.

The buying movement started upon issuance of denial by the management that the company was suffering from severe competition. Gillette's earnings slumped in the final quarter of last year, when the company's energies were concentrated in bringing out a new blade. The new model will be put on the market March 6 and is said to have already been sold far ahead.

APPROVE 12 PER CENT DIVIDEND FOR REICHSBANK

BERLIN (AP)—At a general meeting of the Reichsbank today the board of directors approved the proposed dividend of 12 per cent for 1929.

The balance sheet for the last year showed a general turnover of 911,471,300,000 marks compared with 819,906,000,000 for 1928.

Gross profits were 170,200,000 marks, and net profits 25,500,000 marks, of which 5,100,000 were transferred to the reserves, 5,300,000 handed over to the Reich and 14,700,000 allotted as dividends to shareholders. The remaining 400,000 marks were put to special reserves for future dividend profits.

In their report the directors emphasized that 1929 was featured by the successful overcoming of currency difficulties that year and by aggravation of the general business slackness which began in 1928.

Of the 11,301 stockholders owning 1,227,881 Reichsbank shares each nominally of 100 marks, 1288 are foreigners owning 224,541 shares.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Sales		High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
25	Am & Cont..	19½	19½	19½	20
1965	Am Found..	27⅛	26¾	26¾	27⅛
20	Am & Br pf.	67	67	67	..
50	Am Pneu	7¼	7¼	7¼	..
188	Am T&T	231½	230¾	231½	231¾
40	Amoskeag ..	16½	16½	16½	16¾
50	Andes Pet ..	40	40	40	..
30	Big Sanf	75	73½	73½	75
5	Bos El 1 pf.	107¼	107½	107½	..
50	Bos El 2 pf.	92½	92½	92½	93
20	B&M A sta..	79	79	79	79
15	Bro Durrell..	12	12	12	12
75	City Service.	32¼	32¼	32⅜	32
260	Cop Range..	16¼	16	16	16
210	Cred Alli....	16½	15⅝	15⅝	16½
10	Cr C & Int..	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
1230	East St pf ..	30	30	30	30
60	E &GFuel ..	33¾	32¾	33¾	33¾
80	E G&F pf..	94	93¼	94	94
200	E Mass Ry..	8	8	8	8
35	Europe El ..	19	19	19	..
64	Edison Elec.	243	243	243	242½
65	Em Asso	25	25	25	25
180	Hancock	2	2	2	..
1295	Int Carriers.	17¼	17¼	17¾	17¾
20	Island Crk..	40	40	40	40½
2450	Mass Util..	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	My Old Col .	30	30	30	30
10	Mergenthal..	108½	108½	108½	108
35	Nash	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜
40	Nat Ser	5	5	5	..
70	NE Tel	145	144½	144¾	145
1740	NE Tel rts ..	8¼	8	8	8⅛
45	No Butte	2	1	1	..
995	Pac Mills ...	29½	29	29½	29
405	Pub Util	22¼	22	22	22¼
5	St Mary Ld	25¼	25¼	25¼	..
87	Shawmut	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
10	Stone & Web.	29½	29½	29½	28
10	St & Web	88¾	88¾	88¾	96¼
3840	Uni Found..	43¼	43¼	43¾	..
680	Uni Shoe....	65½	65	65⅝	65
1895	US&El Pow.	22	21	21	21¼
1295	US&Over	17¾	17¼	17¾	17½
700	Util Eq pf..	80	78¼	80	80
10	Utah Apex..	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	..
1950	Utah Met....	.65	.55	.65	.55
10	eVnez M....	10	10	10	10
27	Walth'm pf.	85	85	85	..
50	Westfield ..	23	22½	23	23
50	Whitt Mfg..	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS

$3500	Amoskeag 6s	82	82	82	82
2000	Food Rub 7s	94	94	94	110
14000	Int Hyd 6s..	100½	100	100½	..
1000	Miami C 4½s	94¾	94¾	94¾	..
1000	NE Tel 5s..	100¾	101⅛	100¾	..

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: In accordance with time-tested theories, the market's recent movement must be interpreted as meaning that the major trend is upward; in popular parlance, we are in a bull market. A reactionary movement of fairly substantial proportions at this time is, of course, a possibility. But there are no definite indications of such a development, and it is rather a healthy situation that so many people are looking for it.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: More discrimination in the selection of various securities is apparently being shown, and at such times it is essential to secure stocks whose record in the past has been and whose future prospects seem likely to be of the best.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The market is no longer low, but with the ease in money, sound political conditions and a corrected internal position, there seems to us no cause to anticipate a severe recession, while with the development of new processes and inventions, and still many sound issues on an attractive income basis, the constructive side seems to offer good possibilities.

Colwell & Co., Boston: We continue to favor the purchase of the amusement shares. To holdings of Paramount and latter has been held in check by the Fox difficulties. However, based on such investment standards as ratings, earnings and prospects the shares are entitled to a much higher rating.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb.15	Last Feb.14
110	104	7	Ab&Str pf ...	30	108½	108	108	110
33¼	23¼	1.60	Adams Ex ..	4500	33	32⅝	32⅝	33
26½	23	2	Adams Mill ..	200	26	26	26	26½
23½	11¼	..	Adv-Rumely .	400	17	16⅝	16⅝	17
41¼	22	..	Adv-Ru pf ..	200	31	31	31	..
⅜	⅛	..	Ahumada	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
133⅝	118	3⅝	Air Reduc ...	12700	131¾	128¾	130	131⅞
32	21	2½‡	Airway El ..	400	31	30¾	30¾	31⅝
2¼	1⅝	..	Ajax Rub	200	2⅛	2	2⅛	2⅛
9⅛	7⅛	..	Alaska Jun ..	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
13½	8¾	..	Alb PWP	200	13½	12⅝	13⅜	12⅝
34⅛	23	..	Alleghany ..	16500	34⅛	33⅛	33¾	34⅛
107½	95¾	5½	Alleg pf ww .	100	106	106	106	106½
282	255⅛	8‡	Allied Ch	100	276⅛	276⅛	276½	276
62¾	45¾	3	Allis-Chal ..	13400	60⅝	58⅜	59⅛	60
21⅝	18	2	Amerada	200	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	19
32¾	27¼	..	Am Ag Ch pf.	300	28⅝	28⅜	28⅛	..
54⅞	40¾	..	Am Bosch	7500	53¼	51⅝	53⅛	53⅜
50½	46¾	2.40	Am Brake	400	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	49⅞
17⅜	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov ..	1500	17	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝
146⅜	117¼	4‡	Am Can	17500	143⅜	141¼	142¼	143⅝
144	140¼	7	Am Can pf ..	700	141¼	141¼	141¼	141¼
82½	78½	6	Am Car & F ..	400	81	79⅜	80¼	79½
33	26⅜	1.60	Am Com Al ..	200	28	27⅞	27⅞	28
49⅜	35	..	Am Europ	200	48	48	48	48
99½	88⅝	..	Am&F P	16500	95⅞	94¼	94¼	96
109	107	7	Am&FP 7	100	109	109	109	109
28½	19⅞	2	Am Hawaii ..	1400	28¼	27⅝	28	27
51¼	47⅜	..	Am Hide	400	5¼	4⅝	5¼	4⅝
30¼	27⅜	..	Am Hide pf ..	500	32¼	31	31½	29¼
39½	35⅜	3‡	Am Ice	100	37	37	37	36½
43⅜	35⅝	2‡	Am Int Corp .	4500	42¾	42¼	42⅝	42⅝
2⅞	2	..	Am La Fr	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝
105	94⅞	8	Am Loco	100	100	100	100	100
51½	44	3	Am Metals ..	400	47¾	47	47¾	47
1	⅛	..	Am Piano	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
97½	77	1§	Am Pw&Lt ..	7500	96	94½	95¼	95¾
101⅝	100	6	Am P & L 6 ..	100	101	101	101	101¼
86	80	5	Am P&L pf st.	100	86	86	86	85½
38	30¼	1½	Am Radiat ..	3400	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	36⅝
27⅜	20⅛	..	Am Repub ..	7500	23¾	23¼	23¼	23⅝
98	80½	2§	Am Roll Mill.	13200	98	94⅝	95	95
1¼	⅛	..	Am RM rts ..	16000	⅛	⅛	⅛	1⅛
63	59	5	Am Saf Raz ..	100	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¾
23⅜	17⅜	2	Am Seating ..	20	023⅜	21	23⅜	..
75½	69⅜	4	Am Smelt	9500	74¾	73⅝	74¼	73⅞
51¼	44⅛	3	Am St Fnd ..	1500	50⅜	50	50	50¾
49¼	46½	2§	Am Stores	100	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	..
67	60¾	5	Am Sugar	100	61⅛	61½	61⅜	61¼
232¾	216	9	Am Tel &	12500	232	230⅝	230⅞	231⅝
135	125	8	Am Type	100	132	132	132	132
107⅝	88½	1§	Am Wat W ..	11400	105⅞	104¼	104⅜	105⅜
17⅜	7¼	..	Am Wool	400	17	15⅞	16	16⅜
39¾	19¾	..	Am Wool pf ..	1400	37	37	38¼	37
17⅞	8½	..	Am Zinc	300	15⅝	15	15	15⅜
53¼	40	3	Anac Wire ..	200	50	50	50	50¾
80⅜	69⅝	7	Anaconda	17500	75½	74⅜	75	76
46⅞	25	2.40	Anchor Cap ..	400	44⅞	44¼	44⅜	44⅞
27¾	24⅜	2	Arch Dan	200	25⅞	25¼	25¼	25¼
81⅝	77	7	Armour D pf ..	300	78	77⅝	78	77
6⅞	5¼	..	Arm Ill A	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
3½	2⅜	..	Arm Ill B	500	3¼	3	3¼	3¼
64	60	7	Arm Ill pf	100	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
87⅛	75	..	Arnold Cons ..	300	77⅛	74¼	77⅛	77⅛
34⅞	28	2½	Asso Dry G ..	100	33½	32⅝	33½	33⅜
240¼	219⅝	10	Atchison	1600	237	236¼	236⅞	238
104	102⅜	5	Atchison pf ..	100	103½	103½	103½	103½
181	166	10	Atl Coast L ..	100	170	170	170	168
80⅜	69⅜	..	Atl G&WI	1400	71¾	70½	70½	70⅜
42⅞	36¼	1§	Atl Refin	2000	40¾	40¼	39⅞	40⅝
90¾	81½	4§	Atlas Pwd ..	100	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
238	175½	4§	Auburn Auto.	1400	229	227½	227½	227
8	4½	..	Auto Sales ..	2500	7⅝	5¾	7⅞	6
21	15	3	Auto Sales pf.	1600	19	15	18¾	..
46	37	3	Auto Strop A.	7000	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	7

—B—

35⅝	30½	1¾	Baldwin	12500	35⅝	34	35⅜	33⅝
116	111	7	Baldwin pf ..	10	114½	114½	114½	115
119¾	115	7	Balt & O	600	118⅜	117⅜	117⅝	118¼
1⅜	1	..	Balt & O rts ..	2200	1	1	1	1⅛
15¾	13	2½	Bamor & A ..	500	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
20	16⅜	..	Barker Bros ..	30	17½	17½	17½	17½
24¼	21¾	2§	Barnsdall A ..	5800	21¾	20½	21	21¼
16⅜	14	..	Beacon Oil ..	400	14¾	14	14¼	14
6⅜	4⅝	..	Belwing H ..	100	5	5	5	4⅝
83½	80	4.14	Beldg NR ppf.	100	82½	82½	82½	82½
41⅞	32⅞	2	Bendix	1600	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝	39¼
37¾	31½	2	Best & Co. ..	1600	37	36½	36¾	36¾
102⅝	92	6	Beth Steel ..	7500	102⅞	100¼	100¾	102
127	122¼	7	Beth Steel pf.	400	126½	126¼	126¾	126⅝
79¾	77	..	Blum'thal pf .	20	79¾	79¾	79⅝	..
56⅝	47⅞	2§	Bohn Alum ..	500	53⅞	52⅝	53⅞	52
68¾	60¼	3	Borden	1300	65	64½	64½	65
42	32⅞	4	Borg Warner	200	40	40	40	40¼
17½	14¼	..	Briggs	2400	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
4⅞	4¼	..	Brit Steel 2pf.	200	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞	..
7⅛	6¼	4	Bklyn Man T.	3100	7⅛	6⅞	7	7⅛
87½	84⅞	6	Bklyn Man pf	500	88½	88	88¾	..
163½	131	5	Bklyn Un G..	6800	163½	161	162	163
20⅝	15⅛	3	Bruns Balke.	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
23⅞	15	..	Bruns Term.	800	19⅝	18	18	19½
26¾	22¼	1	Bucyrus	500	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅝
12⅞	9¼	1	Budd Mfg	700	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
14⅝	8¼	1	Budd Wheel..	1400	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
45½	29⅞	1.60	Bullard	400	43¼	42	43	42⅞
30⅝	26⅛	3	Bulova Watch	500	29	29	29	29
105⅜	99½	8	Burns Br A.	200	101¼	101¼	101¼	..
27	23	..	Burns Br B..	100	22½	22½	22½	..
50⅞	43⅝	.80¶	Burroughs ..	....	47	46¼	46⅜	47⅜
44⅝	36	2§	Bush Term ..	100	40	40	40	40
108	100¼	7	Bush T deb..	10	106½	106½	106½	..
22⅜	16½	..	Butterick	300	20⅝	20¼	20½	21
95⅝	80⅞	..	Byers	2400	87⅜	84⅝	84⅜	87

—C—

74⅜	66⅝	4	Calif Pack ..	200	73½	73¼	73½	74⅜
2⅜	1	..	Callahan	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
89⅞	81⅜	10	Calu & Ariz ..	100	83¾	83¾	83¾	84
71⅞	63⅜	5	Canada Dry..	5400	72⅞	69¾	72	70
226⅜	187⅝	10	Can Pac	1100	219⅞	216⅝	216⅝	219⅞
32½	27	2.80	Cannon Mills.	300	32½	32	32½	32
249⅝	192¼	6	Case Thresh ..	200	239⅞	236	236	240
68⅝	34	3	Caterpillar ..	1000	66⅜	66¼	66¼	65⅞
56¾	35½	3	Celotex	2300	53½	50⅝	52⅝	54½
27⅞	20¼	1½	Cen Aguirre ..	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅝
34⅜	30⅜	2	Cen Alloy	3400	34½	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝
110	105¼	7	Cen Alloy pf ..	40	107½	107½	107½	107⅝
5	3¾	..	Century Rib ..	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
65⅝	59⅛	6	Cerro de P ..	200	62	62	62	62½
15⅞	11	..	Cert-Teed	300	14	14	14	..
50	36	4.20	Checker Cab ..	4300	49¼	48	48½	48¾
76	63½	3	Ches Corp	3100	75½	74¼	74⅝	74⅝
237½	203	10	Ches & Ohio ..	100	231	231	231	233¾
22	14¼	..	Chi & E Ill ..	100	20	20	20	18¾
47	36	..	Chi & E I pf ..	200	42½	42½	42½	42½
15⅞	12⅜	..	Chi Gt West .	200	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	15¼
40⅜	36⅞	..	Chi Gt W pf ..	600	38⅝	38¼	38¼	38⅞
25⅜	20⅛	..	Chi M&SP	200	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	25⅜
46¼	41⅞	..	Chi M&SP pf .	500	44⅝	44¼	44⅜	44⅝
89⅞	84	5	Chi & NW	400	88¼	88	88¼	88⅝
32⅞	22½	..	Chi Pneu	300	29½	29½	29½	29¼
54	51½	3½	Chi Pneu pf ..	100	54	54	54	..
125⅛	114	7	Chi RI	500	124½	124	124	125⅛
28¾	25	3	Chick Cot O ..	200	27½	27½	27½	27½
67⅝	27½	2.40	Childs	200	65¾	65¾	65¾	65⅝
41⅜	33¼	3	Chrysler	13400	38⅞	37¼	37⅝	37⅝
10¼	8¾	1	City Stores ..	400	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
38½	33	3	Clark Equip .	100	37	37	37	37
147⅞	133¾	4	Coca Cola	300	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	146⅞
35¼	14⅝	..	Collins&A	600	32½	31⅝	32½	31⅜
57	52	2	Colo F&I	400	56	55	55⅝	56⅝
93½	70½	2§	Colum Gas ..	16200	91⅝	89½	89⅝	91⅛
195⅜	168¼	5‡	Col Carbon ..	3100	179¾	177¼	177¼	179½
3¼	1	..	Col Gr rts	4800	1⅜	1	1	1⅛
31¾	24⅜	.87	Col Graph ..	16500	30⅝	29¼	29⅜	29¾
33	23⅝	2	Com Cred	5100	31	30	31	30⅝
85⅝	67¼	6‡	Com Cr Cpf ..	10	86¼	86¼	86½	..
85	77½	6‡	Com Cr 1pt xw	10	83½	83½	83½	..
24½	22	1⅜	Com Cred pf .	20	24	24	24	24½
40	31⅞	3	Com Cred A ..	100	40	40	40	..
48	36¼	1.60§	Com Inv Tr ..	2900	48	47	47½	47¼
32¾	25¼	1	Com Sol	19300	30¾	29½	29⅞	30
164½	123	4	Comwlth Pw ..	100	163¾	164¼	164¼	164½
18¼	12⅜	.60	Commwlth So.	26200	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17⅜
18¾	13⅞	..	Congoleum ..	4600	17½	17	17	17⅜
25	18	2	Con Film pf ..	200	23⅝	23½	23½	23⅝
119¼	96⅝	4	Con Gas	41100	119¼	117½	117⅝	119
100½	99¼	5	Con Gas pf ..	200	100	100	100	..
58	49	6	Con Ry C pf ..	200	58	58	58	57
6	2	1	Con Textile ..	400	1½	1⅜	1½	1½
188⅜	12	1.20	Container A ..	200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18⅜
7⅝	4¾	..	Container B ..	300	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
50⅝	39	..	Cont Bak A ..	18800	50⅜	48¾	50¼	48
6¾	5⅝	..	Cont Bak B ..	14900	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6¾
94	88	8	Cont Bak pf .	900	93½	93	93½	93½
65	50¼	2½	Cont Can	5400	62	60⅜	60⅝	61¼
34½	28	3	Cont Dia Fib .	1500	31¼	30¼	30⅜	30⅝
71½	59	2	Cont Ins	400	71¼	70¼	70¼	70¾
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Motors ..	1100	6¾	6¼	6⅝	6⅝
23¾	21	..	Cont Oily	7500	21¼	20½	20¼	21
38⅜	27⅜	1	Cont Shares ..	1500	37⅜	37	37	37⅞
99⅜	87½	2§	Corn Prod	2100	95⅝	95¼	95	95⅝
33	24¼	2§	Coty	2300	29⅞	29¼	29½	29⅞
29½	25½	2‡	Cream of Wh.	100	28¾	28¾	28½	28⅞
22	10¼	1§	Crosley	100	16	16	16	16¾
92½	86½	5¶	Crucible	500	90½	89¼	89½	90
1⅞	¾	..	Cuba Cane ..	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
14	9	..	Cuba Co	1200	14	13⅝	14	13⅜
9	7⅛	..	Cuba Co pf ..	600	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
48	45	4	Cudahy	300	45½	45	45	45⅞
122	113	6	Curtis Pub ..	100	122	122	122	120
10½	6½	..	Curtiss Wr ..	19100	10¼	9¾	10¼	10⅛
17⅜	13⅜	..	Curtiss Wr A.	2500	17	16¼	16¼	16⅜
76½	64	3½§	Cutler	2700	76½	73¾	76¼	73½

—D—

36	28⅝	..	Davison	400	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33¼
181	161½	9	Del & Hud ..	200	177½	175½	175½	178½
153	136	6§	Del Lac&W..	500	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾
75⅞	60	..	Denv RG pf ..	100	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅜
158	139	8	Diamond M ..	100	158	158	158	158
24½	20¼	1.20	Dom Stores ..	1000	22	21¾	21½	23⅝
3	1⅜	..	Du So Shore.	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	1⅝
3	2½	..	Du So Sh pf..	100	3	3	3	..
131	112⅛	4¶	Dupont	3500	128	125	125	127½
117½	114½	6	Dupont deb ..	400	116	115¾	116	115½
100½	97½	8	Duplan S pf.	10	98	98	98	98

—E—

205	175¾	5¶	East Kodak ..	5300	204¾	198¼	198¾	205
36⅞	27⅞	3	Eaton Axle ..	300	35	35	35	35½
10⅞	7⅝	2½	Eltingon	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
105	81	6	Elec Auto Lt	2100	99	98¼	98¼	98¼
65¾	44⅞	1	Elec Boat	400	65⅜	65	64¼	..
66½	49¼	1	Elec P&L	11200	64½	63¾	64¼	64½
104½	106¼	7	Elec P&L pf.	200	109½	109¾	109½	..
57⅜	39¼	1¶	Eng P S	11400	57⅜	55	56	57¼
94	90⅝	5	Eng P S 5 pf ..	200	97½	97	97	98
44	35⅜	2½	Equit Bldg ..	700	42	41½	42	42
⅛	⅛	..	Erie rts	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
63⅜	56⅛	..	Erie	3300	63¾	61⅞	62¼	63⅜
61⅝	57½	4	Erie 2 pf	100	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	61½
39½	35	4	Eureka Vac ..	100	38	38	38	..
30½	18¼	2¼¶	Evans Auto L.	7200	30½	29	30	28½

—F—

39¾	15⅜	..	Fairbanks pf .	20	20½	20½	20½	20
38	34½	3	Fairb Morse ..	200	36⅞	35	35	37
25½	20	2½	Fashion Pk ..	100	23	23	23	23
10⅜	7⅜	.80	Fed Motor T .	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅛
37⅝	32½	2.40	Fed Wat Svc .	1000	36⅜	35½	35½	35⅜
80⅞	65½	2.60	Fidelity Ins .	600	80¾	80½	80½	80½
86⅜	80¼	6	Firestone pf .	300	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
61⅜	50⅝	2½	First Nat St .	300	55½	55⅛	55¼	55½
4½	3	..	Fisk Rubber .	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
19¾	12⅜	..	Fisk Ipf cv ..	20	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	..
43⅞	37	3	Follansbee B .	300	43⅝	42⅛	42¾	42½
65⅛	60½	2

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Better Outlook in United States—Good Reports From France

The recovery of business in the United States appears to be gaining momentum and to be broadening, while increasing confidence is reflected in upturns of industrial output.

Operations in the steel trade are gaining rapidly.

Automobile manufacturers report further gains in production, and the outlook is for an expansion of sales.

Buying on the part of the public, while not drastically curtailed, seems to require a notable amount of prompting and the employment of special sales inducements, but the recession which has been experienced in the last few months is expected to be followed by a rapid recovery. There has been some improvement already in retail and wholesale trade, aided by mild weather.

After several weeks of declining check payment totals, this week's Commerce Department report covering the week ended Feb. 8 shows a reversal of the recent trend, payments being larger than in either the preceding period or the similar week of 1929.

A slight gain in the general level of wholesale prices and an increase in carloadings, as compared with recent weeks, are further signs of trade revival.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $8,331,272,000, a decrease of 29.3 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds totaled $150,465,000 this week, compared with $62,473,000 last week and $73,874,000 during the similar period of 1929.

British and French Reports

British economic conditions are mixed. Sentiment in England is moderately cheerful although somewhat hesitant, awaiting Government action regarding the coal mining industry, employment conditions and fiscal matters.

Employment trends are shifting, with mining, textile, building, cement, pottery, glass and pig iron industries using fewer workers. In other lines such as the steel trade, shipbuilding and distribution, however, there has been some improvement.

The credit situation continues tight, with insolvencies numerous in the last month.

Price indexes continue a downward course.

Coal output and exports have been fairly well maintained since the Christmas holidays according to reports to the United States Department of Commerce but signs of slackening are now being noted. Conditions in the steel trade are irregular, with the new-year expansion not particularly marked.

Construction work has been favored by weather conditions. The chemical industry is operating at satisfactory levels, with the market for its products steady.

In France the situation of trade and industry continues favorable. Plant operations are still at a high level but activity is less uniform than previously. Buying has been curtailed as a result of the declining prices for raw materials. Stocks of finished goods, however, are small and present no problem of liquidation.

Conditions for labor in France have been extremely favorable to the wage earner, an actual shortage of labor having been felt for some time. The shortage at present is less acute due to the availability of seasonal workers such as agriculturists.

Leading Stock Markets

A fairly active market for New York stocks this week was featured by progress in the railroad and utility groups. A generally better tone prevailed, reflecting sentiment over the business outlook. Coppers, oils and merchandising shares did not, however, participate to any considerable extent in the improvement. Brokers' loans increased $48,000,000 this week. Last week a gain of $58,000,000 in these loans was reported.

Hesitancy still characterizes trading on the London Stock Exchange. The price trend was irregular this week. Money was slightly easier toward the close of the period.

The week opened with a decline in security prices on the Paris Bourse which, after a short period of firmer tendencies, was renewed. Turkish issues were a weak feature due to reports of a moratorium on Ottoman debts. Trading was quiet. Political difficulties over the appropriation bill was a depressing factor in Friday's market.

On the Boerse at Berlin prices have been under pressure, with trading restricted. Some further easing in the money situation failed to stimulate interest on the up side and, after displaying a better tone late in the week, the trend again weakened.

SOME IMPROVEMENT IN CLOTH MARKET AT FALL RIVER

FALL RIVER—A slight improvement has been reported in the local cloth market for the present week though sales have been light and considerably below production. The improvement has been in the line of broader inquiry which developed a fair amount of business late in the week in sateens and in packing-house buying of 36-inch low counts.

As has been the rule for several weeks, the demand for print cloth styles was limited to wide and narrow odd constructions, though some interest has been shown in marquisettes of print yarn construction and also in both plain and combed voiles.

An encouraging feature for the week has been that buyers have not limited their inquiry to spot goods as shown by the closing of some contracts to run well through the next two months. Mills, however, have been slow in accepting contracts at present prices, believing they are lower than will permit of any profit.

Prices are quoted on standard print cloth styles as follows: 38½-inch, 64x60 sc; 39-inch, 56x44, 6¾c; 27-inch, 64x60, 5¼c; 27-inch, 56x52, 4⅞c; 25-inch, 40x32, 2⅞c.

WEBSTER AND ATLAS CORP.

The Webster and Atlas National Bank, one of the oldest banks in Boston, has announced the formation of the Webster and Atlas Corporation to conduct a general investment business. Henry F. Bowers, president of the new corporation, is a former vice-president of the Atlantic Corporation, previous to which position he was in charge of the Boston office of Harris Forbes & Co., Ltd., and was a director of that company. Elmer V. Cartledge has been elected treasurer of the corporation. Raymond B. Cox, president of the Webster and Atlas National Bank, will serve as chairman of the board.

HYGRADE LAMP EARNINGS

Hygrade Lamp Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, net income of $519,309 after all charges, federal taxes and a write-off of radio tube inventory of $80,000. After deducting preferred dividends balance is equal to $3.41 a share on 117,684 shares of common stock. This compares with net a year ago of $580,92, or $3.25 a common share after preferred dividend deduction. Gross profit last year was $1,085,-359, compared with $1,039,548 in 1928.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	99	99
Adams Ex 4s	83¼	83¼
Alleghany 5s '44	102¼	102
Alleghany 5s '49	102¼	102
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103½	103½
Am Chain deb 6s '33	100	100
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	101	100½
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	95¼	95¼
Am Smelting 5s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T & T '60	101¼	101
Am T & T 4½s cv '39	151	149½
Am T & T col 5s '46	103½	103½
Am T & T col 5s '65	101⅜	101
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	105⅜	105½
Am WW&Elec 5s '24	100⅜	100⅜
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	105½	105½
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	87	87
Ann Arbor 4s	78	78
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89	88¾
Armour & Co 5½s '43	84¼	84
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	88½	88½
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93	93
Atch T&SF 4½s	140	139¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	75⅝	75⅝
Baldwin Loco 5s '40	106	106
B&O 1st 4s '48	92	91¾
B&O cv 4½s '33	98⅞	98⅞
B&O rfg 5s '95	102	101⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	102	102
B&O 5s series D	102	101⅞
B&O rfg 6s '95	109	109
Bangor & Aroos 4s '51	86⅜	86⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	105¼	105¼
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102	102
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	102	102
Boston & Me 5s '67	97⅝	97¼
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	104	104
Bklyn City Ry 1st 5s '41	84	84
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sg 6s '68	97¼	97
Cklyn Un Gas con 5s '45	105	105
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	101	101
Cal Gas & Elec 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94½	94½
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100	100
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	59	59
Can Nat Ry 4½s '30	99⅝	99⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	93	93
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	93¾	93¾
Can Nat Ry 5s	100⅜	100⅜
Can Pac gen 5s 2047	103⅜	103⅜
Can North deb 6½s '46	114⅜	114⅜
Can North s f 7s '40	110	110
Can Pacific deb 4s	82⅝	82⅝
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	101⅜	101⅜
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	102	102
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	99½	99
Cen Dist Tel 5s	103¾	103¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	102⅜	102⅜
Cen Steel 8s '41	122½	122½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	100⅜	100
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	98	97⅝
Ches & O B 4½s	94	94
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	67	67
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	97	97
Chi B & Q rfg 5s '71	105	105
Chi Gt West 4s '59	65¼	65
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	74¼	73½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	92	92
Chi & Nw gen 4s '87	88	88
Chi & Nw 4½s '37	100⅛	100
Chi & Nw rfg 4½s 20037	96¾	96¾
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi & Nw 7s '30	100¾	100¾
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	96	96
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	97⅞	97⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	103½	103½
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104⅜	104
Chile Copper 5s '47	95	95
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	107	107
Colo & So rfg 4½s '35	98¾	98¾
Colonial Oil 6s ct	85½	85½
Colum Gas & E 5s '52 May	99⅞	99⅞
Colum Pow 4½s '57	97	97
Com An Antilla 7½s '39	50	50
Commercial Credit 5½s '35	97	97
Com Inv Trust 6s '48	90	90
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	104½	104½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	82⅜	82⅜
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	102	102
Con Gas 5½s '45	105¼	105¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	102⅜	102⅜
Container Corp 5s ct '43	79	78
Container Corp 6s '46	91	91
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	101	101
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	81½	81½
Cuba RR 6s '36	89	89
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	97	97
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99¾	99¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	103½	103½
Del & Hudson 7s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93¼	93
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	99¼	98
Den & R G Wn rfg 5s '78	90	90
Detroit Ed 5s '55	102½	102½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	102½	102½
Detroit Ed rfg 5s '40	102½	102⅛
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107	106⅞
Dodge Bros 6s 6s '40	94½	94⅜
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	98	97¾
East Minn Ry 4s	92½	92½
Edith Rock 6s	101½	101½
Erie gen 4s '96	85	84
Erie 5s 67	95½	95½
Erie 1st con 7s '30	101¼	101¼
Erie 1st 4s '53	81	80
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	85	85
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	97	96¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103¼	103
Gen Pet 5s '40	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '53	97	97
Gen Steel Cast 5s '49	103	103
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	106¾	106¾
Goodyear 5s '57	92	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	104¾	104¾
Great Northern 4½s ser E	95¼	95¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	110¼	110¼
Gulf Ship 5s	105	105
Havana Elec 5s '52	84	84
Hudson Coal 5s '62	76¾	76¾
Hud Mun rdd in 5s '57	77¼	77¼
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	96	95¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	100¼	100¼
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101¾	101¾
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104	103⅞
Ill Cen 4s '51	92	92
Ill Cen 4s '53	88½	88½
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	98¾	98¼
Ill Cen 6½s '34	108¼	108¼
Ind Limestone 6s '46	70	70
Inland Steel 4½s '78	92¾	92¾
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	97⅞	97⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	67	66½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	66⅝	66
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	91	90¼
Inter Met 4½s	9½	9½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	95	94½
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	89	89
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	97⅞	97¾
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	85	85
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	96	96
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	90	90
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	120	119
Int Tel & Tel 5s wi	96⅝	96½
Kan City Fts&Mem 4s '36	94½	94½
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	104½	104½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	100	99¾
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	102½	102½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	79¼	79¼
L'Autaro 6s '54	81	81
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	87	87
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	97	97
Lehigh Val Term 5s	103¼	103¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	94	94
Long Island rfg 4s '49	89	89
L&N 4½s wi	95½	95½
L&N col 5s '31	100⅜	100⅜
L&N 7s '30	100⅝	100⅝
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	85⅜	85⅜
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	59½	59½
Manila Elec Corp 5s	95	94⅞
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91	91
McCrory 5½s '41	97½	97½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	100⅝	100⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	99¾	99¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	98¼	98⅛
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	99⅞	99⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	75	75
Mo Pac 5s F '77	99	98⅝
Mo Pac 5s G '78	99	99
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	100⅝	100⅝
Mo Pac 5½s '49	112⅜	111⅞
Montana Power 5s A '62	99	98¾
Montana Cen 5s	99½	99½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	95¾	95¾
Morris & Essex 4½s wi	96½	96½
Namm Sons 6s	98	98
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	98⅝	98⅝
Nat Ra 6½s '47	30	30
N E T & T 4½s B '61	98½	98½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	86¾	86¾
N O Pub Ser 5s B '55	87	87
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	98	98
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	105⅝	105⅝
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '31	101¼	101¼
N Y Chi & St L 6s A '32	102	101¾
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	112⅝	112⅜
NY GEL H&P pur m 4s '49	93¼	93¼
NY GEL H&P 5s '48	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84	84
NY NH&H 4½s '67	91	91
NY NH&H cit 6s '40	105¼	105¼
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	131½	131½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	59⅜	59⅜
NY Ry inc 6s '65	5¼	5¼
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	71	71
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	23	23
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	83	83
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
NY Tel gen 5s '39	110½	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	106⅝	106⅜
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	70¼	70¼
Norf & W PC&C 4s '41	93⅝	93⅝
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	53⅜	53½
Nor Am Ed 5½s '52	100⅛	100⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	65⅛	65
Nor Pac 3s C 2047	103⅜	103⅜
Nor Pac 3s D 2047	104	104
Nor Pac 4s B 2047	112⅛	112
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	100½	100½
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	61	61
Pac G&E 1st rfg 5s '30	100	100
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	102½	102½
Penn Dixie C-C 6s '41	80½	80½
Penn RR con 4s '48	92⅜	92⅜
Penn RR 4½s '63	98¼	98¼
Penn RR con 4½s '65	100⅜	100⅜
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	98¼	98¼
Penn RR gold 6½s '36	108⅝	108½
Penn RR col 7s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 6s '43	111⅞	111⅞
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	91⅝	91⅝
Phil Co 5s '67	98½	98½
Phil & Read C & I 6s '49	96¾	96¼
Philippine Ry 4s '37	29	29
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104½	104½
Pitts & W Va Ry 4½s A	91	91
Postal Tel & Cabl 5s '53	94¼	94½
Pub Svc E & G 4½s '67	95⅞	95⅞
Pub Svc E & G 7s	95½	95½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	100	100
Read rfg 4½s '97	98⅜	98
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	103⅝	103⅝
Rio G & W col 4s '49	84	84
Richfield Oil 6s	95¾	95½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅜	97⅜
St L & S F 4s A '50	88⅜	88¼
St L & S F 4½s '78	89⅜	89⅝
St L & S F 5s B '50	101¼	101¼
St L S W 1st 4s '89	87⅝	87⅝
St L S W con 4s '32	98	98
St L S W 1st 5s '52	97½	97½
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	105¼	105¼
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	61	61
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	60⅝	60⅝
Seabd A L con 6s '45	75¾	75½
Sealed Alla Fla Ry 6s A '35	70½	70
Shell Pipe 5s '52	93¼	93
Shell Union 5s '47	94⅜	9
Shubert Theater 6s '42	45	4
Shell Un 5s ct ww	99	98¾
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100¼	100¼
Sinclair Cn O coll 7s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	98	97¾
So Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	102	102
So Pacific col 4s '49	89½	89½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91⅝	91⅝
So Pac 4½s '69 ww	98¼	98
So Ry gen 4s '56	89	88¾
So Ry con 5s '94	107⅞	107⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	122⅜	122⅜
Sparta 4s	90	90
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	102⅝	102½
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	89	89
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	101	101
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106¼	106¼
Tex Corp 5s '44 ret	101⅜	101½
Tex G Pac 5s C '79	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	99⅞	99⅞
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31⅜	31
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	99½	99½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅝
Ulster & Del con 5s '28 ct	85	85
Youngstown Sheet 5s	101¼	101
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93⅜	93⅜
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	89⅜	89⅜
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	68⅜	68⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	87	86
U S Rubber 7½s '30	100⅜	100⅜
Utah L & Trac 5s '44	93	93
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	98½	98½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	87½	87½
Va Ry 5s '62	103½	103½
Va & S'west con 5s '58	85½	85½
Wabash 4½s '78	90½	90½
Wabash 5s B '76	98⅜	98⅜
Wabash 2d 5s '39	100	100
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	103⅝	103⅝
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102⅜	102⅜
Western Electric 5s '44	101½	101½
Western Maryland 4s '52	81	81
Western Maryland 5½s '77	96½	96½
Western Pac 5s A '46	98¼	98¼
Western Un r e 4½s '50	108⅞	108⅞
Western Un 5s '51	100½	100½
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103½	103½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	100¼	100¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	100	100

LIBERTY BONDS

	Last—			
Open	High	Low	Feb 13	Feb 14
1st 4¼s '47	100.31	100.31	100.31	100.31
4th 4¼s rg	101.2	101.4	101.1	101.1

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	82⅞	82⅞
Akershus 5s '63	92	92
Antioquia 1st 7s '57	72½	72½
Antioquia 7s C '45	72⅝	72⅝
Antwerp 8s '58	95	94⅜
Argentine 5½s '62	92¼	92¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	96½	96
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	97	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	96	96
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	96¼	96¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	96⅜	96¼
Australia 5s '55	88	87½
Australia 5s '57	88	88
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	105	104½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¼	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	102⅜	102⅜
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅜	107⅜
Belgium (King) 7s '55	110⅜	110⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	108¼	107⅞
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	116	115⅝
Belgium (King) 8s '41	111	110
Belgium (King) 8s '45	110	110
Berlin 6s '58	88⅜	88⅜
Berlin 6½s '50	94	94
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88⅜	88⅜
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	92	92
Bolivia 7s '69 ct	74½	73½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s	74½	74
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	90¼	90
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	103¼	102½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	84	84
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	77	76¼
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	76¼	76¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	96⅞	96⅞
Brisbane 5s '57	83½	83½
Brisbane 5s '58	83½	83½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	77	77
Buenos Aires 6s Apr '60	85	85
Bulgaria 7½s '68	87	817
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	98⅜	98⅜
Can (Dom) 5s '52	103⅜	103⅜
Chile Mtg Bk 6½s '61	87½	87½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94	94
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	95	95
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89	88⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	88⅜	88⅜
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	100⅜	100⅜
Chile (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	26½	26½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	94	94
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47	69¼	69¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct.	76⅜	75⅞
Copn'n (City) 4½s '53	91½	91½
Copn'n (City) 5s '52	97	97
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	82	82
Cordoba (City) 7s '37 ctf	85⅜	85⅜
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	93⅜	93⅜
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44	100	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100	100
Czech (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	110½	110½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109½	109½
Danish Mun 8s B '46	109	109
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	89¼	89¼
Denmark (King) 6s '42	104½	104¼
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	94½	94
Duke Power 6s	104	103⅝
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I 6s '47	101⅜	101⅜
Dutch E I 5s '62	102	101⅞
Est R R Co 7s '54	105¼	105¼
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	96½	96½
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	99¼	99¼
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	107⅜	107⅜
French (Rep) 7s '49	114⅞	114⅝
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121⅜	121⅜
Germ 7s '49	107⅜	107⅜
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	89¼	89¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	82¾	82¾
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	94½	94⅜
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 ret	84⅜	84⅜
Germ G E 7s '45	93	92
Germ G E 7s '45	102¼	102¼
Germ Nat Gas 6s '46	93¾	93¾
Germ Nat Gas 6½s '46	97	97
Germ Nat Gas 7s '46	99¼	99¼
Germ Nat Gas 8s '46	104	104
Germ Nat Gas 8s '46	104	104
Germ Nat Gas 8s '46	104	104

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MORTIMER AND C. C. PELL WIN

Kemp-Welch and Cambridge of England Even Score in Racquets Series

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The international racquets match between Great Britain and the United States, at the New York Racquet and Tennis Club was all even as the result of the play in the two doubles matches, scheduled Friday, each team winning one. Four singles matches will be staged today, with the provision that if the fourth causes a tie, it shall be regarded as an exhibition.

Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, the former United States doubles champions, turned in the United States victory, when they defeated Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, the leading British team, in the first match, 15—9, 12—15, 16—14, 7—12.

The youthful pair of England, Peter Kemp-Welch and Duncan Cambridge, balanced the account when they defeated Hewitt Morgan and Charles J. Coulter, the second team, by a score of 11—15, 15—7, 15—7, 12—15, 15—7.

Service Winning Factor

It would be hard to say which of the United States players was the better in the first match. At first, Stanley G. Mortimer was the outstanding performer, and his service was largely responsible for the victory, as he ended with a run of seven, of which six were service aces, to take the first game. But as the match proceeded Pell was also doing better, his drives being especially effective when directed against Dr. Leatham. The latter found great difficulty in handling the slower American ball, and his many errors were costly to the British team.

The first game was even until the visitors were leading at 9—7, when the Americans launched a drive that carried them to game before service was lost. This carried them also to a lead of 8—3, in the second, but Lord Aberdare then developed a skill in placement that brought his team to nine, and a series of service aces by Leatham for a run of six, gave the game to the British. But now Pell was ready to play his best, and though the British team ran up a lead of 13—2, on Aberdare's service, Pell's volleys, aided by the placing service of Mortimer, enabled the Americans to tie the score at 13—13, and then take the extra points to win the game. Leatham made one last attempt to put his team ahead with his service, but after reaching 7—2, the Americans solved the way to handle it, and the game ended with both teams relying more on winning in rallies, with the greater efficiency on the part of Pell, with Lord Aberdare a good second, ending with a run of three by the former, for the game and match.

Five-Game Match

Coulter was largely responsible for winning the first game of the other match, his service and drives accounting for many points. But as Cambridge settled into his best service, the next two games were easy for the British pair. Then, when the games stood 2—1 against his team, Morgan resorted to his finest change of pace, and though the British pair led up to 10—6, brought his team to win the fourth game, with Coulter gradually weakening as the game went on. But Kemp-Welch, hitherto more or less of a minor player in the earlier games, settled down to improve at this point, and his skillful placing, though harder in driving than Morgan's was just as efficient, and gave the deciding game to the visitors. The summary:

INTERNATIONAL RACQUETS MATCH
GREAT BRITAIN AGAINST UNITED STATES
Doubles

C. C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, United States, defeated Lord Aberdare and Dr. H. W. Leatham, 15—9, 12—15, 16—14, 7—12.

Duncan Cambridge and Peter Kemp-Welch, Great Britain, defeated Hewitt Morgan and Charles J. Coulter, 11—15, 15—7, 15—7, 12—15, 15—7.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY FIVE DOWNS TORONTO

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINGSTON, Ont.—Queen's University basketball team maintained their undefeated record in the Canadian senior basketball series here on Friday night, by defeating University of Toronto, last year's champions, by 43 to 20. The locals were the superior team throughout, but in the first half they were much better than the visitors and at half time were in front by 20 to 5. In the second half the losers held their own fairly well, but were outscored 23 to 15.

Sutton, captain of the Tri-color, was the best man on the floor and scored 16 points while Elliott, his mate on the forward line, scored 10. O'Leary, center for the losers, was their best player. Queen's had more speed and their combination was too good for the losers' defense. The summary.

QUEEN'S		TORONTO
Sutton, lf	rg,	Currie
Elliott, rf	lg,	Sakler
Dickey, c	c,	O'Leary
Rews, lg	rf,	Riggs
McLaughlin, rg	lf,	Davey

Score—Queen's University 43, University of Toronto 20. Goals from floor—Sutton 7, Elliott 4, McLaughlin 4, Dickey 3, Rews for Queen's; Riggs 2, O'Leary 2, Currie 2, Davey, Sniderman for Toronto. Goals from foul—Elliott 2, Sutton 2, Dickey for Queens; O'Leary 3, Davey for Toronto. Substitutes—Fenwick, Myers for Queens; Sniderman, Cook, Wood, Collins for Toronto. Referee—P. Miller, Toronto.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	15	5	6	43	23	35
Vancouver	12	7	8	57	38	31
Seattle	10	8	8	52	41	28
Victoria	5	2	20	39	89	12

SCORELESS TIE PLAYED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seventy minutes of fast hockey failed to develop a score here Friday night in the Pacific Coast Hockey League game and Seattle and Vancouver fought to a scoreless overtime tie, 0—0 to 0. Those attempts to score that developed were frustrated by the supreme goaltending of Winkler for Seattle and Jackson for Vancouver. The game was rather rough, Referee Fred J. Ion dealing out a dozen penalties.

PORTLAND FOUR AHEAD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTLAND, Ore.—Portland's Buckaroos advanced into a four-point leadership in the Pacific Coast Hockey League here Friday night when they captured a 4—0 victory from the Victoria Cubs. Aitkenhead, Portland goalie, turned in a fine performance in the net. Portland's first goal came after nine minutes of the opening period when Lyon scored a beautiful shot. Lyon duplicated his feat early in the second period and Pratt added Portland's third goal in the same session. The Buckaroos added their final score in the third session.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULT

Colby 2, Norwich 0.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Indiana 60, Purdue 25.

Class B Squash Title to City A. C.

Yale Club Finishes Second in Metropolitan Series, N. Y. A. C. Third

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	Pct.
City Athletic Club	10	0	52	18	1.000
Yale Club	9	1	48	21	.900
New York A. C.	7	3	40	30	.700
Crescent A. C.	6	4	42	28	.600
Harvard Club	5	5	34	36	.500
Short Hills Club	5	5	29	41	.500
Montclair A. C.	4	6	37	31	.400
Princeton Club	4	6	32	38	.400
Fraternity S. T. C.	2	8	26	44	.200
Columbia Univ. C.	2	8	25	45	.200
Park Avenue S. C.	1	9	19	50	.100

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City Athletic Club finally captured the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team title as the result of the final round, by defeating Harvard Club on the City Athletic Club courts Friday afternoon, 6 matches to 1. This gives the new champions an undefeated record for the season, with Yale Club a close second, one round behind. They encountered each other in the first match of the season, and the 4-to-3 victory that resulted was kept as a margin by City Athletic Club for the balance of the rounds, with Yale Club also undefeated after that round.

New York Athletic Club, last year champion, took third place by virtue of a victory over Montclair Athletic Club, 4 to 3, while the other winners Friday were Short Hills Club which defeated Crescent Athletic Club, 4 to 3, at Short Hills; Princeton Club, victor over Park Avenue Squash Club, 5 to 2, and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which climbed into a tie with Columbia University Club by defeating the latter, 5 to 2. The summary:

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, HARVARD CLUB 1

S. L. Samuels, City, defeated C. J. Mason Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—9.
L. A. Strasser, City, defeated E. H. Hemingway, Harvard Club, 15—4, 15—10.
Harold Ablowich, City, defeated F. M. Warburg, Harvard Club, 15—6, 15—12.
H. A. Mayer, City, defeated E. C. Huntington Jr., Harvard Club, 15—10, 15—5.
Lester Milius, City, defeated O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 12—15, 15—11, 17—16.
J. A. Milholland, Harvard Club, defeated Sylvan Friedman, City, 17—15, 15—17, 15—5.
B. Mergentime, City, defeated G. A. Brownell, Harvard Club, 15—8, 15—11.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 4, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 3

J. R. Fritts Jr., Montclair, won from W. E. Chambers, New York, by default.
J. F. Callanan, Montclair, defeated B. W. Richert, New York, 9—15, 15—8, 15—12.
M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated R. Wirtz, Montclair, 15—4, 15—8.
E. L. Winpenny, Montclair, defeated E. J. Gleason, New York, 15—6, 15—12.
P. J. Cohalan, New York, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair, 15—3, 15—8.
R. A. Ayendecker, New York, defeated R. B. Luchars, Montclair, 15—11, 15—12.
L. M. Powell, New York, defeated Samuel Drucklieb, Montclair, 15—3, 15—13.

SHORT HILLS CLUB 4; CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 3

R. G. Messer, Crescent, defeated J. R. Montgomery, Short Hills, 11—15, 15—9, 15—11.
Schuyler van Vechten, Short Hills, defeated J. F. Park Jr., Crescent, 15—12, 11—15, 15—12.
F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills, defeated Guthrie Shaw, Crescent, 15—3, 15—10.
Danforth Geer Jr., Short Hills, defeated W. T. Jones, Crescent, 15—6, 6—15, 15—8.
J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, defeated E. A. Clark, Short Hills, 15—10, 17—18, 15—12.
L. P. Bayard, Short Hills, defeated J. A. Schwarz Jr., Crescent 15—2, 15—5.
W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, defeated D. C. Cottrell, Short Hills, 15—5, 17—16.

PRINCETON CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

Edwin Muller, Princeton Club, defeated Henry Reeve, Park Avenue, 15—13, 15—6.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated A. L. Noel, Park Avenue, 15—7, 15—7.
A. M. Thompson, Park Avenue, won from H. R. Sutphan Jr., Princeton Club, by default.
F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—4.
C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—12.
H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, defeated F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, 15—8, 18—16.
N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton, defeated J. K. Smith, Park Avenue, 8—15, 15—3, 15—3

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 5, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 2

H. P. Cole, Fraternity, won from T. V. Barber, Columbia U. C. by default.
Howell Van Gerbig, Fraternity, defeated H. G. Larson, Columbia U. C., 8—15, 15—5, 15—11.
W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, defeated N. C. Willett, Columbia U. C., 15—10, 8—15, 15—13.
N. N. Alexander, Columbia U. C., defeated H. B. Fisher, Fraternity, 15—8, 17—15.
D. S. Carter, Columbia U. C., won from G. M. Edmondson Jr., Fraternity, by default.
H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated F. V. Brodil, Columbia U. C., 18—17, 18—17.
D. E. Bartow, Fraternity, defeated D. D. Jackson, Columbia U. C., 15—11, 15—11.

YALE QUINTET UPSETS COLUMBIA FIVE, 30 TO 29

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale University quintet scored one of the biggest upsets of the Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball season here Friday night, when it defeated Columbia University 30 to 29, before a capacity house. The Blue and White five, before the contest, was in first place in the league standing and a heavy favorite easily to defeat the Elis. Because of this victory the Elis have forced their victims into a first place tie with the University of Pennsylvania, and themselves, moved ahead of Cornell University to take fifth place in the standing.

Capt. A. E. Nanry '30 and Edward Horwitz '31, Yale guard and forward respectively, exhibited the best floor work for the winners, while Louis Bender '32, Columbia forward, was outstanding for the losers. Each man accounted for 10 points.

The Eli led at half time, 16 to 12. The summary:

YALE		COLUMBIA
Horwitz, Beane, lf	rg,	Maguirk
Booth, rf	lg,	Tys
Peterson, c	c,	Gregory, Jones
Bevey, Horwitz, lg	rf,	Bender
Nanry, rg	lf,	Schoenfeld

Score—Yale University 30, Columbia University 29. Goals from floor—Horwitz 5, Nanry 4, Peterson, Booth for Yale; Bender 5, Schoenfeld 3, Jones 2, Gregory for Columbia. Goals from foul—Beane 3, Peterson 3, Nanry 2 for Yale; Maguirk 2, Schoenfeld 2, Tys, Gregory, Jones for Columbia. Referee—Young. Umpire—Hayes.

BRANTFORD DEFEATS GALT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GALT, Ont.—The local Terriers, former leaders in the Canadian Professional Hockey League, received another defeat Friday night when they were defeated by the Brantford Indians, 3 to 1, after 10 minutes overtime. The winners scored first and the locals tied, but could not match the stamina of the visitors in the extra 10 minutes.

COLLEGE WATERPOLO RESULT

Annapolis 60, Yale 15.

SHEA RETAINS SKATING CROWN

Wins Two Final Events and Captures Title for Second Time

NORTH AMERICA OUTDOOR SPEED-SKATING CHAMPIONSHIP

Skater and Home	Points
Jack Shea, Lake Placid	120
Irving Jaffee, New York	80
Ross Robinson, Toronto	70
Alex Hurd, Toronto	50
Frank Stack, Chicago	40
Lloyd Guenther, Detroit	40
Ray Murray, New York	20

LAKE PLACID, N. Y. (AP)—Jack Shea of Lake Placid remains champion of the amateur speed skaters. He won the title for the second year here Friday by winning two of the final events in the North American amateur outdoor speed skating championships to run his score for the four-day meet to 120 points, 40 points better than Irving Jaffee of New York City, who placed second. Ross Robinson of Toronto finished third with 70 points.

One championship record and two in the juvenile races were bettered, making six new world records for the meet.

Shea had to show the speed that has made him famous in the skating world to win the final event, the half-mile senior race, Jaffee, determined to win, held the lead going into the final lap, but then Shea showed the speed that has made him champion and forged to the front to retain his crown. He also won the mile.

It was Robinson who set a new senior record. He skated the three-mile race in 8m. 19 3-5s. to clip 14 1-5s. from the previous record, which was made by Shea on the same track.

Wilbur Marks of Chicago set a new record in winning the half-mile juvenile for boys under 14, in 1m. 37 1-5s.

The intermediate championship was won by Arthur Pickering of New York City, in a skate-off with Howard Malone of Saranac Lake. Each had 60 points. The champion of the juniors under 16, is Wilbur Marks of Chicago. The junior champion under 14 is Orlie Duffy of Toronto; under 12, Andy Stearns of Saranac Lake; and the smallest champion of all, of boys under 10, is Alfred Reed of Lake Placid. The summary:

Half-Mile Senior—Won by Jack Shea; Lloyd Guenther, Chicago, second; Ross Robinson, third. Time—1m. 15 2-5s.

One-Mile Senior—Won by Jack Shea, Lake Placid; Ross Robinson, Toronto, second; Alex Hurd, Toronto, third. Time—2m. 42 2-5s.

Three-Mile Senior—Won by Ross Robinson; Irving Jaffee, New York City, second; Ray Murray, New York City, third. Time—8m. 19 3-5s. (new record).

One-Mile Intermediate—Won by Arthur Pickering, New York City; Edward Stundl, Chicago, second; Howard Malone, Saranac Lake, third. Time—2m. 54 3-5s.

Half-Mile—Juvenile Under 14—Won by James Barry, Lake Placid; Orlie Duffy, Toronto, second; Allen Eccleston, Lake Placid, third. Time—1m. 37 1-5s. (new record).

Kansas City Ties With Tulsa Oilers

AMERICAN HOCKEY ASSOCIATION

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Kansas City	15	10	11	52	50	40
Duluth	11	14	12	69	66	36
St. Paul	11	10	12	69	64	36
Tulsa	12	12	9	60	53	36
St. Louis	11	10	12	67	73	32
Minneapolis	11	8	17	58	69	30

RESULT FRIDAY

Kansas City 2, Tulsa 2.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Kansas City Pla-Mors and the Tulsa Oilers played to a 2-to-2 tie in the first of a two-game American Hockey Association series on the Pla-Mor rink here Friday night. A crowd of 5000 roared its approval as the rival sextets fought furiously in one of the most interesting games of the season. Tulsa was first to score, Maker, left wing, sending the puck past Goalie Byrne after one minute of play.

KANSAS CITY		TULSA
Ranger, Dunfield, lw	rw,	Johnson, Moffatt
Campbell, Scott, c	c,	Sheppard, McPherson
McCormick, Mitchell, lw	lw,	Marker, Metcalfe
Halderson, ld	rd,	Hansen, Borland
McLeod, Munro, lw	ld,	Williams, Wakeford
Byrne, g	g,	McCusker

Score—Kansas City 2, Tulsa 2. Goals—Marker, Moffatt for Tulsa; Campbell, Mitchell for Kansas City. Assists—Williams for Tulsa; McCormick for Kansas City. Referee—Ambrose Moran, Regina. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

Canadian Golfers in Annual Meeting

Name Places for Amateur and Open Championships—Collyer, President

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL—The thirty-first annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Golf Association was held in this city on Friday, but beyond the adoption of the recommendation of the nominating committee and of the executive committee regarding the dates of the two national championships there was little of an important nature to the meeting.

The amateur championship will be held over the course of the London Hunt and Country Club, London, Ont., and the open over the course of the Hamilton Golf and Country Club, Ancaster, Ont. The dates of these two events will be set by the new executive who will also determine time and place for the annual interprovincial team match.

The new officers are: Alfred Collyer, Montreal, president; (vice-president and secretary-treasurer, to be appointed by the new executive); W. E. Hodges, British Columbia; H. Milton Martin, Alberta; N. C. Byers, Saskatchewan; C. W. Jackson, Manitoba; W. H. Plant, L. M. Wood and A. W. White, Ontario; G. L. Forster, Adelarde Raymond and N. M. Scott, Quebec; Senator C. W. Robinson, Maritime Provinces, committee.

The membership showed a slight decrease, there being 151 clubs at present compared with 155 a year ago.

The amateur championship was held in western Canada last summer for the second time and was such a success that a census will be taken of all men players in clubs affiliated with the R. C. G. A. and if this census shows that between 30 and 33 1-3 per cent of the total reside west of the Great Lakes, the amateur tournament will be held in western Canada once every three years.

The meeting indorsed the decision of the retiring executive regarding the official ball. It was decided to follow the lead of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews and retain the present ball, although the United States Golf Association has adopted the lighter and bigger ball of .55 in weight and 1.61 in size.

BARRON, SCHNIEDER PAIR WIN TOURNEY

PENSACOLA (AP)—Playing parshattering golf, Herman Barron, professional from Port Chester, N. Y., and his amateur partner, Lee Schnieder of Oshkosh, Wis., scored a 66 on Friday, to win the 18-hole professional-amateur best ball golf tournament over the Pensacola Country Club course. The score was five under par figures for the course.

A stroke behind the leaders came Craig B. Wood, Bloomfield, N. J., professional, and C. W. Lamar of Pensacola, who turned in two subpar rounds for a 67. August Nordone, Schenectady, N. Y., professional, and Adrian Langford, Pensacola, took third place with a 68.

Barron and Schnieder finished the first nine one stroke better than par and beat the standard figure by four strokes on the home nine. They collected six birdies on the 18 holes.

Wood, winner of the Hawaiian open, and Lamar, clipped two strokes from par on both outward and home trips, while Nordone and Langford showed brilliant play to complete the first nine four under par. The latter pair faltered, however, and took a 36 on the homeward trip.

JONES EQUALS RECORD

ATLANTA (AP)—Not that there is any doubt about it, but Robert T. Jones Jr. still swings a long driver. He equaled the best score he ever made on the difficult East Lake course Friday by turning in a 63, 9 under par. A piece of gravel on the green of the eighteenth hole prevented him from setting a new record. His putt was headed directly for the cup when it struck a tiny piece of gravel and rolled to one side. He shot a 30 on the out nine.

MISS ORCUTT WINS TITLE

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Miss Maureen Orcutt, Haworth, N. J., won the Miami women's golf championship this afternoon for the second time, defeating Miss Marian Bennett of New Britain, Conn., 8 and 6.

BUTLER DEFENDS TITLE

PALM BEACH, Fla. (AP)—John Butler of West Palm Beach, defending champion, again won the south Florida golf championship Friday by defeating William Connellon Jr., of Detroit, Mich., 4 and 2, in the final 36-hole round.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULT

Brooklyn P. I. 21, Rutgers 15.

New York Yacht Club to Hold Its Annual Cruise in August

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club next August, the itinerary of which has been announced, will be one of the shortest in many years, covering less than 100 miles of the southeastern New England coast but including the customary squadron runs for traditional trophies, with the races for the Astor and King's cups as a windup.

The presence, however, of the four America's Cup defense candidates, Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise, and probably the old rivals, Vanitie and Resolute, will add greatly to the interest and will very likely bring in their wake the largest fleet of major sail and motor boats ever seen in American waters, outside of that which will assemble late in June for the Harvard and Yale regatta at New London. The cruise schedule is as follows:

Aug. 1—Rendezvous at New London; 2—Run New London to Newport; 3—At Newport; 4—Run Newport to Mattapoisett; 5—Race in Buzzard's Bay; 6—Run Mattapoisett to Vineyard Haven; 7—Run Vineyard Haven to Newport; 8—Race for Astor Cups; 9—Race for King's Cup.

The cruise of the New York Yacht Club is the oldest fixture in American yachting, the first one starting from the Battery on Aug. 2, 1844, three days after the organization of the club in the cabin of the schooner Gimcrack. The fleet called at Huntington, New Haven, Gardner's Bay, Orient Point and reached Newport on Aug. 10, where was found waiting three yachts from Boston. The next day the combined fleet held a race around Conanicut Island, which was won by the Boston schooner, Northern Light.

For some years the jaunts to Newport were somewhat informal, and in the first three years of the Civil War the cruise was omitted. In 1864, however, the fleet started out bravely for Newport and was becalmed for nearly two days on Point Judith, quite oblivious of the fact that a Confederate cruiser was operating only a few miles away.

The British schooner Cambria, which had won a transatlantic race, but had been defeated in the first contest for the America's Cup, sailed in the cruise of 1870, as did the Canadian challenger Countess of Dufferin a few days after her defeat by the Madelaine. In 1887 the British cutter Galatea, which had remained after her failure with the Mayflower the year before, sailed in the fleet. These were the only foreign cup hunters to join in the squadron runs.

It is expected that when the fleet arrives in Newport harbor this year, it will find the Shamrock V anchored in Brenton's Cove, but it is hardly likely that the latest challenger will continue on with the yachts.

Only once before in the history of the club have four so-called cup yachts joined in the cruise. In 1903 the Reliance, Constitution and Columbia made the squadron runs, and in 1893 the Vigilant, Colonia, Jubilee and Pilgrim, which were all aspirants for the honor of meeting the Valkyrie raced in most of the runs.

The cruise next August, like those in other cup years, will provide an additional series of trial races for the four boats, although the committee on selection will not use the results of the contests in judging the merits of the yachts either in speed or management. The four runs and the Buzzard's Bay race will average 35 miles each and will be for cups offered by Commodore Astor, Vice Commodore Aldrich and Rear Commodore Morgan, and for the Navy Challenge Cup and those of the Alumni Association of the Navy, one for schooners and another for sloops.

The run from New London to Newport and that from Vineyard Haven to Newport will be the longest, 38 miles each, which the race in Buzzard's Bay is likely to be less than 30 miles and will be for the benefit of many members having summer residences in that part of the State.

The cruise this year is somewhat earlier than usual, in order that the cup yachts may prepare for the second and deciding series of trial races which begin off Newport on Aug. 20 and which will continue for 10 days.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Northwestern 47, Wisconsin 28.
Illinois 56, Indiana 19.

OREGON STATE DEFEATS IDAHO

Washington State Downs Oregon in Other Pacific Coast Conference Game

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW, Ida.—Led by Roderick Ballard '31, who scored 15 of his team's points, Oregon State Agricultural College defeated University of Idaho 37 to 28 in a Pacific Coast Conference basketball game here Friday night.

By this victory in which the Orange quintet clearly outclassed the Vandals, Oregon State becomes a more formidable threat to the aspirations of the University of Washington to repeat as champions of the northern Conference division. Sharing honors with Ballard in the victory were M. A. Grayson '31, guard and Kenneth Fagans '32. Oregon State led 17 to 12 at half time. The Vandals rallied in the second half. Frank McMillin '30 and H. B. Stowell '31, forwards, doing some nice basket shooting, but their efforts were inadequate. Stowell led his team in scoring gathering 11 points. Coach R. A. Fox substituted repeatedly to find a combination able to stop the smooth passing attack of the Oregon Staters. Coach A. T. Gill of Oregon State made only two substitutions. The summary:

OREGON STATE		IDAHO
Callahan, Duffy, lf	rg,	Howard, Hale, Christians
Ballard, rf	lg,	Collins, Shurtliff, Christians
Lyman, c	c,	Hurley, Thompson
Grayson, lg	rf,	McMillin, Randall
Fagans, Torson, rg	lf,	Stowell, Carlson

Score—Oregon State Agricultural College 37, University of Idaho 28. Goals from floor—Ballard 7, Fagans 4, Grayson 3, Callahan, Lyman for Oregon State; Stowell 5, McMillin 3, Howard 2, Hurley for Idaho. Goals from foul—Lyman 2, Callahan, Ballard, Grayson for Oregon State; McMillin 3, Stowell 3, Hurley, Howard for Idaho. Referee—William Mulligan, Spokane. Umpire — A. L. French, Portland.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PULLMAN, Wash.—Taking an early lead, the State College of Washington basketball team defeated the University of Oregon, 31 to 28, in a Pacific Coast Conference contest. The score at the half was 17—10 for Washington State and the lead was increased in the second half. Oregon started a rally in the closing minutes, but to no avail. Arthur McLarney '32, Washington State guard, won high honors.

WASH. STATE		OREGON
Buckley, lf	rg,	Horner, Keenan
Holsten, rf	lg,	Stevens
Hein, Endslow, c	c,	Dolp, Eberhart
Van Tuyl, lg	rf,	Calkins, Bell, Hughes
McLarney, rg	lf,	Levoff, Olinger

Score—State College of Washington 31, University of Oregon 28. Goals from floor—McLearney 4, Holstein 3, Buckley 3, Hein 2, Van Tuyl for Washington State; Stevens 4, Keenan 3, Olinger 2, Eberhart, Hughes for Oregon. Goals from foul—McLearney 3, Holsten, Buckley for Washington State; Stevens 2, Eberhart, Levoff, Calkins, Bell for Oregon. Referee—Elra Hunter, Spokane.

YALE SWIMMERS WIN FROM MIDSHIPMEN

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE SWIMMING ASSOCIATION STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Yale	2	0	90	34	1.000
Princeton	2	0	77	47	1.000
Rutgers	1	1	208	102	.800
Annapolis	3	1	149	99	.750
Dartmouth	1	1	46	78	.500
Columbia	1	1	76½	47½	.500
Syracuse	1	2	106	80	.333
Pennsylvania	0	3	49	137	.000
City College	0	5	46½	263½	.000

WATERPOLO STANDING

College	W	L	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Annapolis	4	0	234	49	1.000
Columbia	2	0	112	41	1.000
Syracuse	1	1	112	92	.667
City College	2	2	120	196	.500
Yale	1	1	66	81	.500
Pennsylvania	1	2	97	130	.333
Rutgers	1	4	116	186	.200
Dartmouth	0	2	38	75	.000
Princeton	0	2	19	84	.000

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale University looms up today as a decided favorite to defend its Eastern Intercollegiate Swimming Association championship team title as a result of its decisive victory over the United States Naval Academy here Friday night, 44 to 18. It was the Navy's first defeat of the season. The Midshipmen, however, made themselves just as much the favorites to defend the waterpolo title by defeating the Yale team, 50 to 15.

Competition in the swimming events was very keen and Yale was handicapped by not having Capt. John Howell Jr. '30 in the meet, as he is not in condition at the present time. W. S. Manuel gave a brilliant exhibition of fancy diving and defeated C. C. Lucas '31, the Annapolis star. The summary:

50-Yard Freestyle—Won by W. B. Phillips '30, Annapolis; R. L. Messimer '31, Yale, second; Bradford Butler, 32, Yale, third. Time—25⅗s.

100-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. M. Mostin '32, Annapolis; Hamilton Lincoln '31, Yale, second; J. K. Brines '32, Yale, third. Time—55⅖s.

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by L. B. Osborne '32, Yale; E. C. Leedy '31, Yale, second; L. M. Mustin '32, Annapolis, third. Time—5m. 11⅘s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by E. G. Cahill '30, Yale; E. B. Paine '31, Yale, second; M. H. Simons '30, Annapolis, third. Time—1m. 50⅘s.

200-Yard Breaststroke—Won by N. W. Millard '30, Yale; J. C. McDougal Jr. '30, Annapolis, second; C. D. Mercer '30, Yale, third. Time—2m. 39⅘s.

Fancy Dive—Won by W. S. Manuel '30, Yale (93.2 points); C. C. Lucas '31, Annapolis, second; M. A. Glascock '30, Yale, third.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (Hamilton Lincoln '31, Bradford Butler '32, F. E. Nyce Jr. '30, R. L. Messimer '31). Time—1m. 37⅘s.

HUNTER DEFEATS LOTT

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Francis T. Hunter, the United States second ranking tennis player, defeated George M. Lott Jr., a member of the American Davis Cup team last year, 6—3, 6—4, here Friday night in an indoor exhibition match for the entertainment of the delegates attending the United States Lawn Tennis Association annual meeting. In another singles match John Van Ryn, co-holder of the world's doubles title, defeated Wray D. Brown, Missouri Valley champion, 6—3, 6—3. A doubles match with Hunter and Brown opposing Lott and Van Ryn was declared a draw after Lott-Van Ryn won the first set, 7—5, and lost the second, 9—7.

NEW YORK GIANTS START SOUTH

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Giants sponsored the first baseball movement of the season Friday when a small expedition, which will grow as it goes along, started for San Antonio, Tex. Pitchers and catchers with a few scattered infielders and outfielders will start spring training Monday morning in the shadow of the Alamo.

PITTENGER SENT TO YANKEES

NEW YORK (AP)—Infielder Clark A. Pittenger has been transferred to the Yankees by the Cincinnati National League Club, as part payment for Leo E. Durocher, shortstop, the New York Americans announced today. Pittenger will be sent either to Oakland, Calif., or Jersey City, the announcement said.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULTS

Yale 44, Navy 18.
Fordham 38, New York 24.

BY-PLAYS

Bowling Rules Are Different

BOWLERS of the tenpin variety are not bothered by distinctions between amateurs and professionals. All contenders in tournaments compete for money prizes, which they provide themselves by entry fees, ranging as high as $25 for five-men teams, $10 for two-men teams and $5 for singles. This would make them professionals in other sports. Those engaged in the bowling business as alley keepers, special match and exhibition competitors bowl side by side with "amateurs" in the big tournaments.

And the sport appears to be prospering under this arrangement. The annual United States championship tournament draws 12,000 and more contestants, who take turns bowling over a period of six weeks or more. The visit of each bowler occupies two days only, the first day bowling with his five-man team, the second day with his doubles, followed by his individual effort. Each entrant brings his own ball, which must be weighed and balanced at official inspection.

It is estimated that the annual tournament, which is scheduled to start March 1 at Cleveland, will cost $1,137,800 to put on, counting the $200,000 which the players spend for balls, $37,000 for 2700 sets of pins, $50,000 for 32 alleys installed just for the occasion, the $750,000 spent for transportation, hotel and amusement by 7500 out-of-town entrants, and $100,000 by local contenders.

Administration of the A. B. C. tourney costs at least $50,000, which is financed by a local tournament committee, which in turn gets 33 1-3 per cent of the purse raised by entrance fees, and also rents concessions and makes money in any other way it can. Bowling has become an industry as well as a sport, and it brought its own stars and magnates up with it as it grew. Its leaders today, both as championship performers and as organization and financial leaders, are practically unknown outside of the bowling game and do not engage prominently in other sports.

* * *

New Honors for a Baseball Manager

While some may question whether the winning of the American League pennant and world championship baseball series "rendered the most outstanding service to Philadelphia" during the year 1929, everyone who has followed the career of Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, will no doubt be pleased over the fact that he has been given the Edward W. Bok award.

In past years the award has been bestowed on artists, scientists, educators or philanthropists, so that Manager Mack becomes the first person to receive it for service done in the sporting world. It is also pleasing to Manager Mack's friends to know that Mr. Bok assisted in picking out the veteran baseball manager for the honor, and when Charles E. Fox, former district attorney, said, in presenting the award, that Manager Mack's years of effort had been "devoted to the honesty, decency and efficency of the national game," he named those characteristics which have marked Manager Mack's entire basball career and which have not only won for him seven American and four world series championships, but have made him one of the most respected men in professional baseball.

* * *

Tall Centers Are Highest Scorers

Several experiments have been made in recent basketball games with the no-tip-off method of starting play. Reports are that it speeds up action on both sides. However, the main objection to the tip-off is the advantage it gives to the teams with exceptionally tall centers, who thereby gain control of the ball. Something more than abolition of the tip-off would appear to be needed if the tall players are to be duly handicapped. In the "Big Ten," for example, the three highest scorers are tall centers. In the "Big Six" another tall center leads the league in individual points by a wide margin. They get nearer the basket in shooting, and they reach higher in attempts to follow up and score the shots of their mates which do not quite register. The only way to keep these fellows down is to pass a rule disqualifying all candidates who measure over six feet in their socks.

* * *

Pell Ranks High Among Athletic Repeaters

Clarence C. Pell of New York has just won the gold racquet tournament of the Tuxedo (N. Y.) Tennis and Racquet Club, and in doing so defeated Lord Aberdare of England, one of the doubles champions of the United States, in the final round. Winning this tournament in any year is a feat in itself, but when a player wins it 12 times, it places him in the ranks of the few athletes who have been skillful enough to repeat year after year.

NORTHWESTERN SWIMMERS WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Swimmers for Northwestern University equalled one world's record, broke two National Collegiate A. A. records,

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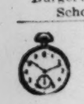

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: DANIEL WEBSTER.

Where: The United States.

When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.

Why famous: An American statesman and constitutional lawyer, one of the greatest of orators. He was born on a New Hampshire farm, the son of a judge who had fought in the Revolutionary War. Upon being graduated from Dartmouth College, young Webster had already established a reputation for oratory. For a time he taught school, then he studied law, somewhat half-heartedly at first, frankly preferring to read or to go a-fishing. When he really applied himself to it, however, and was associated with noted legal men, he was quickly successful. Having acquired distinction through his practice in Portsmouth, N. H., he was sent to Congress for one term by the party opposed to the War of 1812.

Then he returned to Boston, married and prospered in his chosen field of activity. He was regarded as one of the foremost advocates in the country; he appeared before the Supreme Court to plead several famous cases; he aided in the revision of the Constitution of Massachusetts. And all the while he was sought after as a public speaker, as witness his oration at Plymouth upon the second centennial of the landing of the Pilgrims, his oration at the laying of the corner stone of Bunker Hill Monument, and his eulogy on Adams and Jefferson. People would go long distances to gaze upon Webster's majestic presence, to savor the charm of his personality, to hear the flow of his oratory. All of which was necessary to Webster's well-being, for he craved adulation.

In 1822 he was returned to Congress, where he became a supporter of that "tariff of abominations" which so outraged Calhoun. While the issue of nullification raged, there took place Webster's speech in reply to Robert C. Hayne, Senator from South Carolina, which has been called epoch-making because it exposed the fundamental error of the theory of nullification and upheld the nationalist view of the Union. When the Whig Party was organized, Webster became one of its leaders; but, just as that party failed to offer the Presidency to its other great leader, Henry Clay, so it failed to offer it to Webster. He could have had the Vice-Presidency, but refused it; he was, however, Secretary of State under both Harrison and Tyler. He was influential in the formulation of most important policies of the day, but, nevertheless, it is for his reply to Hayne that posterity chiefly honors him.

A Word a Day

Circumlocution

The use of many words to convey an idea which might be better expressed by few, or one, is "circumlocution"; it implies indirect or roundabout language. And, incidentally, the verb form, "circumlocute," is recognized (although it is at present rarely used).

These words are derived from the Latin *circumloqui*, "to speak in a roundabout way," being a combination of *circum*, "around," and *loqui*, "to speak."

Among the synonyms we note: "redundancy," which implies more words than are needed to express one's meaning; "tautology," which designates the useless repetition of the same idea in different words; "verbosity," which indicates an excessive redundancy or wordiness; "prolixity," which connotes speaking or writing with overpainstaking attention to trivialities. "Circumlocution," however, implies a circuitous or roundabout way of expressing one's meaning.

Cir-cum-lo-cu'-tion calls for principal emphasis on the fourth syllable; sound *i* as *u* in *urn*, first *u* as in *circus*, *o* as in *obey*, *c* as *k*, second *u* as in *use*, final syllable as *shun* with *u* as in *circus*.

"Plain speaking saves an abundance of time lost by circumlocution."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material Appearing in Today's Issue.

What solutions are offered for the school relay system in congested city districts?—*Educational Page* 20

How have the Paris-American players altered Molière's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" in their modern presentation?—*Theatrical News* 20

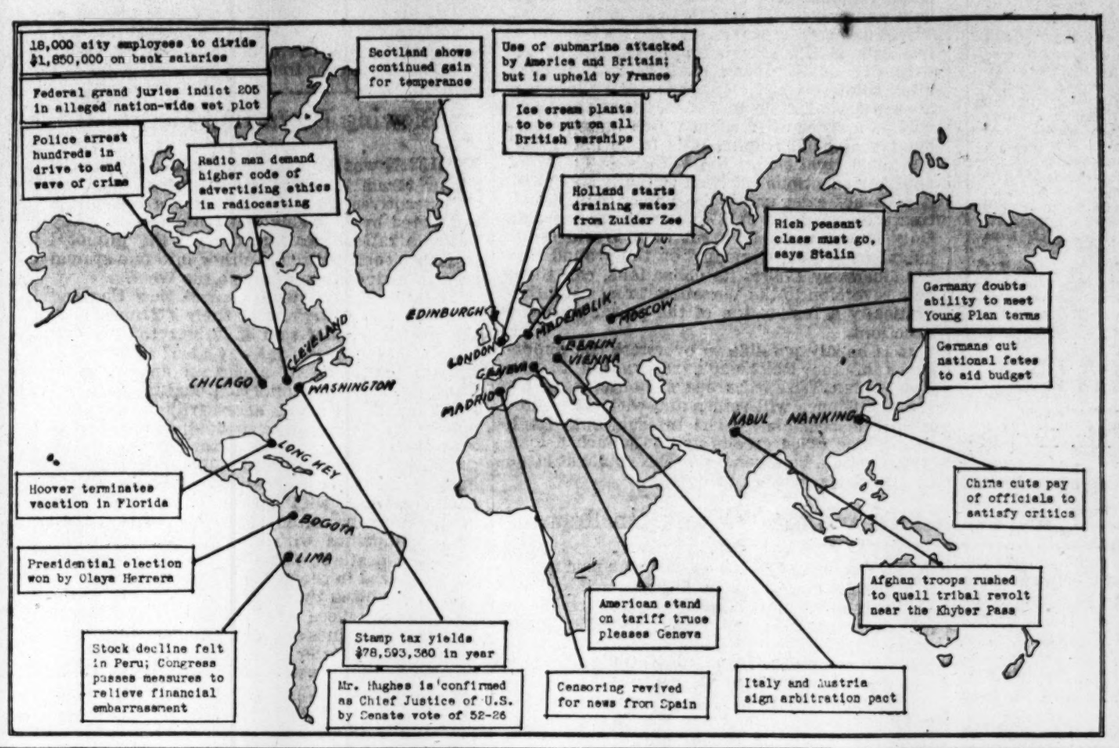
With what ultimatum is the British Labor Government faced?—*Editorial Page* 20

What is the best background for tulips?—*Home Building, Equipment and Gardening*.... 20

How are Argentine post offices aiding in acquainting readers with the works of Argentine authors?—*Notes from Buenos Aires* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

World News of the Week at a Glance


18,000 city employees to divide $1,850,000 on back salaries
Federal grand juries indict 205 in alleged nation-wide wet plot
Police arrest hundreds in drive to end wave of crime
Radio man demand higher code of advertising ethics in radiocasting
Scotland shows continued gain for temperance
Use of submarine attacked by America and Britain; but is upheld by France
Ice cream plants to be put on all British warships
Holland starts draining water from Zuider Zee
Rich peasant class must go, says Stalin
Germany doubts ability to meet Young Plan terms
Germans cut national fetes to aid budget
China cuts pay of officials to satisfy critics
Afghan troops rushed to quell tribal revolt near the Khyber Pass
Italy and Austria sign arbitration pact
American stand on tariff truce pleases Geneva
Censoring revived for news from Spain
Stamp tax yields $78,593,360 in year
Mr. Hughes is confirmed as Chief Justice of U.S. by Senate vote of 52-26
Stock decline felt in Peru; Congress passes measures to relieve financial embarrassment
Presidential election won by Olaya Herrera
Hoover terminates vacation in Florida
EDINBURGH
MOSCOW
LONDON
BERLIN
VIENNA
GENEVA
MADRID
CHICAGO
CLEVELAND
WASHINGTON
LONG KEY
BOGOTA
LIMA
KABUL
NANKING

In Lighter Vein

Perhaps Both

"Mummy, it's polite always to say 'Thank you' for anything, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

"And it's rude to speak with your mouth full, isn't it?"

"Yes, dear."

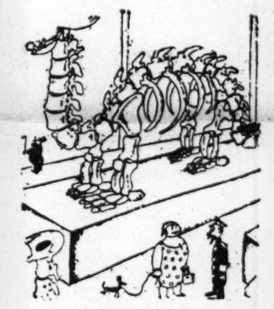
"Well, then, Mummy, if I say 'Thank you' with my mouth full, am I polite or rude?"—*Kentish Observer.*

Some Arm!

Officer: "Are you sure you gave the proper signal before making that turn?"

Madelynn: "Yes, indeed! My arm was extended the full length of the block!"

MUSEUM EPISODE



Buen Humor, Madrid

"Have you a nice marrow bone for Fido?"

The Last Straw

"Have you seen my dog this morning?"

Storekeeper: "Seen him? I should think I have! Came in here, took a ham, chewed my trousers, and then upset a customer into some eggs."

"Really? Well, I wonder if you'd mind putting this 'Lost' notice in your window?"

Speed

Mr. Jimpson was hurrying because he was late for dinner. He stumbled on the doormat and fell sprawling into the hall.

"Mamma," exclaimed son William, "Papa came in before he got here."—*Life.*

Labor Turnover

New Servant (surveying her room): "I'm afraid this is rather small for me."

Mistress: "That's strange; it's been big enough for scores of others."

A Quotation for Today

WEALTH, after all, is a relative thing, since he that has little and wants less, is richer than he that has much but wants more. True contentment depends not upon what we have; a tub was large enough for Diogenes, but a world was too little for Alexander.—COLTON

Odds and Ends

Travel Prizes

In a peace essay contest held in the schools of Berlin, Ger., the awards were journeys to England, France, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Lundy's Stamps

The Island of Lundy, in the Bristol Channel, which is privately owned, now has a special issue of stamps for the exclusive use of its 49 inhabitants.

Oriental Courses

More than 280 courses on Oriental history, politics, culture, civilization, art and other subjects are now offered in American universities.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

During the Blizzard

Chicago

DURING the recent blizzard here a blinding snow driven before a furious wind from the lake was piling up in drifts three and four feet deep. Belated suburban dwellers returning from the day's work in the "Loop" upon leaving their trains faced a great struggle before reaching home. Taxis were not to be had, and walking was exceedingly difficult.

At one station near the lake where the worst of the storm raged, a woman met the trains and offered her car and chauffeur to those whose homes were any distance from the station or who might not be able to cope with the wind and snow. Her generosity met a ready response in those she wished to help, for the ones who were better equipped to battle the storm and those who lived nearest insisted that others less able and living farther should be the ones to accept the loving invitation while they themselves struggled on, warmed and strengthened by the woman's unselfish act.

For the Children

MISS S. E. G. of Indianapolis, Ind., writes that she met a woman recently who had been much inspired by a Sundial article about a man who mended toys for children. "I cannot mend toys," said the woman, "but I can sew!" And since that time this kindly woman, with multitudinous household duties, has been devoting her spare time to gathering up discarded coats and wraps from friends and refashioning them, with new linings and fancy buttons, into beautiful garments for needy little folks.

The Children's Corner

The Mail Bag

Bothell, Washington

Dear Editor:

Bothell is a little town in the center of the Snohomish Valley, 16 miles from Seattle. Its chief industry is dairy farming. We are having a very mild winter. It has snowed only once this year, and then it was only an inch or so deep.

I am 12 years old and should like to correspond with a girl of my age or one who is interested in drawing, music, or writing stories. I have written two plays—one is called "The Mysterious Castle," and the name of the other one is "Spilt Beans," a short comedy. Mary D.

Farnham, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I thought I must write to you and tell you how grateful I am for the nice friends I have made through the Monitor. It is such a wonderful channel through which friendship can flow. I should be glad to get many more. I can honestly say I love writing letters. I am nearly 16.

I love traveling, and every winter I go to Switzerland, where I skate, ski and toboggan and dance. I love all four. Sometimes I have watched ski-jumping and ice hockey matches, which are very thrilling. Besides Switzerland I have been to the French Riviera and the Black Forest in Germany, also to Holland and Belgium, and I was born in India.

The part of Surrey where I live has many pine woods and green fields, and you can go for wonderful walks and hunt for wild flowers in the hedges. It is a perfectly true saying, "Go to Surrey, free from worry."

My favorite activities are dancing, photography, traveling, acting, tennis, hockey and reading. I still go to a very nice school, where I have learned a lot in every way. In the autumn, I am going to Germany for a year; after that to France for a year, mainly to learn the language.

I hope I shall get some more friends, with much love to all Monitor letter-writers. Iris C.

Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my deep appreciation for The Christian Science Monitor. It has helped me a great deal in my school work, and I have always found it most interesting.

I am 17 years old and a junior in high school. All sports and the arts interest me, especially singing and drawing. This year I have had the privilege of being in a Marionette Theater in Atlanta. We have a pretty little theater and a very nice cast. The puppets are just fascinating to work with. An artist makes them and they are about a foot in height. We have been presenting "Beauty and the Beast" and we hope to give "Tom Sawyer" very soon. I think it is most entertaining to watch these lively little folk in their making. Each face, hand and foot is very expressive, portraying clearly the character of the puppet.

I have always been in Christian Science and I still attend our nice Sunday School. I hope to be able to have class instruction some day.

I should like to hear from girls in any part of the world, about my own age. —— Margaret S.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I wrote to you some time ago, but I suppose my letter was not interesting enough to be published, so I shall try again. I have been reading the Monitor for some time, and enjoy it very much. I am greatly interested in the Mail Bag, and should like to have some correspondents through it. The many different kinds of articles published in the Monitor, I find very helpful in my school work. I am also very fond of the lovely things on the Home Forum page.

I like all kinds of dancing and music. My two sisters and I have a trio. My older sister plays the piano and my younger sister and I play the saxophone. We have lots of good times together.

My older sister has made seven correspondents through the Mail Bag and she finds it most enjoyable to learn about other cities and countries.

I am 17 and should like very much to hear from any part of the world. I should like especially to receive letters from France, as I have taken French in school for almost four years. I shall try to be prompt in answering any letters received, and shall tell all I know about Los Angeles. —— Elizabeth K.

San Jose, California

Dear Editor:

It was about a year ago, when living in San Diego, I wrote my last letter to the Mail Bag. I have received so much benefit from the entire Monitor since that time that I should like again to express my appreciation. I have gained a great deal of information for my themes and compositions through reading the Monitor, and for this alone I am very grateful.

About a week ago, I wrote a composition on Disarmament. All the inspiration for this composition was gained through reading the Monitor, and in one place I used a quotation also. Proper credit was given for the quotation used. Later I expect to write a theme on Prison Reform.

While I used to limit myself to just certain sections of this paper, I now find that by trying to read all parts, it has caused me to take greater interest in all the affairs of the day.

I am corresponding with Beryl McK. in India and find it most interesting to learn of the different customs of that country. I am 15, a high school sophomore, and looking forward to taking journalism. I would welcome letters from girls in any part of the globe. Evarista U.

[Did you see Beryl's letter in last Thursday's Monitor, Evarista?—Ed.]

Rochdale, Lancashire, England

Dear Editor:

This letter comes from a busy manufacturing town in the center of Lancashire (the most important industrial county of England), being closely allied with Manchester and Liverpool. Our chief industry is cotton. The famous firm of Dunlop (cotton fabrics) is situated here. The next important industries are woolen, engineering and asbestos; we have also a large firm of carpet manufacturers, whose founder was the great statesman, John Bright.

There are three branch churches here, one of which was recently opened, and the exterior photograph was published in the Monitor of October 23.

Our Reading Circle, held every week and consisting of students of Christian Science over the age of 14, would be pleased to enter into correspondence with any other reading circle or club in any part of the world.

Members of the Reading Circle.

Ferguson, Missouri

Dear Editor:

We live in Missouri, a state that many people consider uninteresting, but I just have a grand time. In the Ozarks, where I was this summer, there are so many hills that hide caves. I just love to explore caves. There are a lot of interesting things in St. Louis, too. I love to visit Shaw's Garden, epecially.

Ferguson, where I live, is rather hilly and when it snows we have great fun. I am very much interested in all sports but I like basketball most. I'm 15 years old and in the second year of high school. I hope to hear from some Mail Baggers soon and I promise to answer any letters I receive as quickly as possible.

—— Dorothy N.

Natick, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am writing this letter for the purpose of thanking you for forwarding my numerous letters. I have made many friends, all of whom I love. The Mail Bag is a section of enjoyment to all the younger readers of the Monitor, I am sure.

My hobbies are reading, stamp collecting and writing short stories, plays and poems. I love to write letters and receive them, too, and would love to have some girls near my age (13) write to me, especially from France, Germany and Greece, South America, China and Australia. However, I would not mind receiving letters from all parts of the world, including, of coursé, my own dear country.

I am a Girl Scout and belong to the John Eliot Troop. I am the leader of Patrol No. II and we have great fun. The last meeting before Christmas we had a party, with a little decorated Christmas tree. Refreshments were served and the beautiful old Christmas carols sung. Everybody had a lovely time, and at the end gave our captain and counselor a rousing cheer.

Thanking you again and hoping to gain some new correspondents in the future. Phyllis A.

McDonogh, Maryland

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with a French boy about 14 years old who goes to a French Military School. I go to McDonogh Military School in Maryland. My age is 14 years.

—— John H.

The following would like to receive letters:

Janet N. (12), Houlton, Me.
Katherine R. (12), Wichita Falls, Tex.—Especially from London.
Marion B. (14), Towson, Md.
Muriel W. (14), Wynnewood, Pa.
Margret E. (15), Waverly, Mass.—Especially from Scotland.
Mary Yvonne B. (15), Boulder, Colo.
Elizabeth B. (16), Milwaukee, Wis.—Interested in Spanish.
Mary R. (16), Ardmore, Pa.
Goldie B., Bell, Calif.
Patsy L., Des Moines, Ia.

Look for a Mail Bag on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

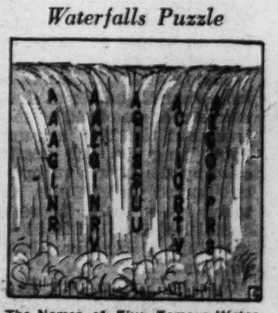
Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.
2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (3 cents equal 1 penny, British.)
3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

EARLY OCCUPATIONS

TIN FOIL COLLECTOR

Waterfalls Puzzle



The Names of Five Famous Waterfalls, One on Each Continent, Are Shown, the Letters Spelling the Names. The Letters Are Now Arranged Alphabetically. Can You Rearrange Them to Spell the Names of These Waterfalls?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Recipe Puzzle: Chocolate.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1930 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A New Client Retains Mr. Hughes

THROUGH the polemic dust of senatorial criticism, Charles E. Hughes ascends to the Chief Justiceship of the United States with his reputation and character unblemished. Without disparaging in the least the right and obligation of the Senate to apply the most searching examination to judicial appointments, and without belittling the significance of certain of the criticism directed against Mr. Hughes, The Christian Science Monitor rejoices at his confirmation. We consider the Nation fortunate to have available such an able and honest jurist to succeed Mr. Taft.

The opposition which the nomination of Mr. Hughes encountered was undoubtedly prompted by a variety of motives. It may have been sectional, but that it was essentially nonpartisan was apparent from the ultimate vote, the support of fourteen Democrats alone making possible the confirmation. While refusing to accaccept the soundness of most of the dissenting arguments, we believe it would be unfair, both to Mr. Hughes and to his critics, to attribute all the senatorial opposition to either pettiness or politics. Mr. Hughes is too big a man and too active a public citizen not to have stirred criticism and hostility. A lesser man would not have crystallized the objections which have been brought against his elevation to the Chief Justiceship.

And this may, indeed, be all to the good, for Mr. Hughes will assume his new trust, conscious, first of all, of the very wide public acclaim with which his nomination was greeted, but conscious, at the same time, that there is a certain minority opinion—opinion definitely a part of American public life—which is apprehensive lest, despite his admitted intellectual integrity, his judgments be swayed by an inherent leaning toward property interests.

Such apprehension, we are convinced, is wholly unfounded. It is true that Mr. Hughes's record as an attorney has found him almost invariably a spokesman in the court room for big business, but in defending the legal rights of his clients, he did not necessarily condone or accept their politico-economic opinions. If there be a justified objection to Mr. Hughes, we believe that objection must rest upon his record as a public servant, and that record, as Governor of New York State, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for seven years, and as Secretary of State, has been one of notable devotion to public interest.

Mr. Hughes, when informed of his confirmation, spoke these words: "The ideals and principles relating to public service with which I entered public life twenty-five years ago, and which I have tried to exemplify in public office, I hold unaltered."

We are confident that Mr. Hughes meant exactly what he said, and if the new Chief Justice has been an aggressive partisan in the narrower confines of the legal profession, there is every reason to believe that he will be an equally aggressive partisan in behalf of his new client, the American people.

Young Plan, Step to a New Era

THE Reichstag debate on the Young plan should result in finally taking reparations off the political plane. It is possible that there will be further international discussions about German payments, but they will be concerned essentially with ways and means. Whether the Young plan is a definitive instrument of settlement can possibly be questioned, but whatever happens the problem which vexed Europe for ten years has surely been solved, and any doubts that remain are merely as to methods of payment.

Although approval of the Reichstag appears a foregone conclusion, the exceptional importance of the ratification of the Hague accords could not fail to bring the implacable opponents of the Government into the open. It is easy for the Nationalists to fulminate against acceptance of the heavy responsibilities. It is right that objections to the arrangement should find expression. Yet the decision will be, from historic, economic and political viewpoints, so far-reaching and beneficial to Germany that the Reichstag can hardly hesitate to close the chapter of the past decade.

The total of the debt in actual values is little more than a quarter of the 132,000,000,000 gold marks that was fixed by the Allies in 1921. It is true that the 1921 amount was tacitly abandoned long ago, but legally it was maintained even by the Dawes report, which left the total unchanged though the annuities were on a much lower scale. Those annuities have been diminished by 700,000,000 marks, and for the first time a time limit has been laid down for payment.

By the Young plan Germany recovers to a large extent its financial liberty. The railroads receive their independence. The Agent-General who controlled Germany disappears. The Reich makes its payments through the International Bank, in the management of which Germany has a voice.

Beyond these advantages there is the tremendous fact of the liberation of German territory which has been occupied by foreign troops ever since the end of the war. It would be difficult to exaggerate the significance of the promised evacuation of the Rhineland. Until these regions were evacuated there could not be a genuine moral rapprochement in Europe. There has been a progressive approximation of interests and a growing appreciation of the necessity of European friendship. Yet while alien soldiers stood on German soil there was always the consciousness of coercion. Now there will be a sense of freedom which must be productive of good results. It is to be noted that the allied right under the Versailles Treaty of applying sanctions has been virtually abolished. It does not exist under the Young plan, which treats the German debt as purely commercial. Only in the unlikely event of a World Court judgment against Germany, on the ground that it deliberately evades its obligations, can there be a reversion to the Versailles Treaty and theoretically a restoration of the power to apply sanctions.

It is hardly possible to overstate the importance of the Reichstag's ratification of the Young plan. With it Europe will enter on a new era. Confidence will return and with confidence it will be possible for the International Bank to mobilize allied credits and to launch a loan which should be taken up by the public at large in America as well as in Europe.

Law and the Wickersham Report

NOT sufficient attention has been paid to the opinions of law school deans and professors on the recommendations of the Wickersham commission for the better enforcement of the Volstead Act. The New York World, whose lack of sympathy for national prohibition is well known, and whose editorials criticizing the Wickersham report have not been gentle, telegraphed the deans and professors in the institutions represented in the American Association of Law Schools, and asked for comments on the recommendations. Specifically, opinions were requested on the constitutionality and expediency of the proposals that machinery be set up to try "casual and slight" prohibition violators before federal commissioners instead of judges and juries.

An overwhelming majority of those replying approved the Wickersham commission proposals and urged that they be enacted into law by Congress. In addition to being small, the dissenting minority was not the most distinguished group of the deans and professors who contributed to the symposium. Those who hold the chief places in their profession were wellnigh unanimous in declaring that they thought the Wickersham commission's proposals constitutional—that their approval by the Supreme Court of the United States was certain—and that a summary procedure without indictment and jury trial was justified by the conditions the commission has discovered.

Such approval by the law professors does not necessarily mean approval of the present provisions of the Volstead Act itself. Among those replying are some who are known to have doubts as to the wisdom of national prohibition. Approval by the lawyers, however, does mean that they are reasoning logically on the problem. Thus they say: The Volstead Act is the law of the land and should be enforced. The Wickersham commission proposals point the way to better enforcement, and, therefore, they should be tried.

It is desirable that the members of Congress be equally logical. They are not concerned here with the merits or demerits of prohibition. They have to decide only whether they are willing to try for better enforcement.

An Ultimatum to Mr. MacDonald

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE has wheeled the Liberals into line. This party, though its total strength in Parliament is only fifty-seven members, is a strongly united body which has shown in the present session considerable capacity for teamwork. Its importance is out of all proportion to its numbers, for it contains some highly experienced parliamentarians; it can save the Government or defeat it at any time the Conservatives attack. Its relations with the Labor Party in the near future are, therefore, liable to be the decisive factor in the tenure of Ramsay MacDonald's Government.

The latter cannot hope to strengthen its own position by dividing the Liberals. The majority of these latter in the House of Commons may be counted on to act as a unit under the leadership of Mr. Lloyd George. What effect will they have upon public policy? The Government cannot long count upon playing off the Liberals and Conservatives, one against the other, enjoying the support or abstention of the latter when the former are against them, and vice versa. The Liberals hope also that the Conservatives will more and more feel compelled to constitute themselves into a determined opposition. In that case the Government must increasingly depend for its existence on the Liberal vote. On what terms can this vote be secured?

Mr. Lloyd George, after waiting in vain for six months to be approached, has now thrown down the gauntlet. While declaring in his speech at the Liberal Club that his party has no intention of acting in formal opposition, he has made it plain that its support will be continued only upon terms. The Liberals will go on working with Labor solely on condition that Labor considers the Liberals, consulting them beforehand and making concessions to their view. The Liberals also demand a change in the system of electoral representation.

Up to the present the Government has made no overtures to the Liberals for any such cooperative purpose. It also refuses to prejudge the question of electoral representation, which has already been referred to an authoritative committee. If the Government continues to stand aloof, the course of the Liberal Party is clearly defined. It will resolutely vote in accordance with Liberal policy, and Liberal policy alone. It will not let its action be influenced by consideration of the possibility that its vote may bring down the Government or precipitate an election.

Mr. MacDonald is thus faced with an ultimatum. He can remain in office permanently only by making terms with one or the other branches of the opposition. The Conservatives have shown no signs of any desire to bargain. The Liberals, on the other hand, insist upon conditions which have not been accepted. This does not mean that a crisis is to be expected immediately. Indeed, even Conservative opinion regards Mr. MacDonald as firmly seated in the saddle for the time being. But unless he makes some terms with one of the other parties he can be made to face the country whenever either of them decides the time has come for a general election.

Slowing Down Rail Mergers

THERE was no equivocation in the manner or terms in which New England railway executives, summoned before a committee appointed by New England governors to study possible rail unification, decried the proposal to merge their railroads either into one system or with various trunk lines to the West.

Their objections to a general New England merging of railways, and their affirmation of the growing belief that it is best to "let well enough alone in the railway field" is merely a further indication of a certain apprehension of unrestrained consolidation. Making corporations larger does not necessarily make them better nor, in the railway field, is it an ironclad assurance of either better service or any considerable economies. Small companies, both by reason of their localized supervision and close contacts with patrons and employees, unquestionably often function better than great companies with control exercised from financial centers where local needs may go unrecognized in the press of other matters.

It is not often that five rail executives of the eminence of those now managing the leading New England lines are found to be in such close accord on a matter of outstanding public importance. While some were willing to admit the possible merits of a merging of New England lines, all were in accord as to the general desirability of letting the situation remain in statu quo. Surely there can be little public objection to such a thought, with service to shippers and travelers at the highest plane which has ever obtained in New England, and with the railroads at the same time effecting a financial comeback which is as gratifying to business interests generally as it is to interested stockholders.

Experimental Music

EXPERIMENTAL, present-day music is often called, though with the consent of scarcely anyone who writes it, save Julian Carillo, the Mexican, known for his use of quarter, eighth and sixteenth tones. For if modern composers strike the public as presenting thoughts of an indefinite kind, they usually profess to know exactly what they are driving at. Indeed, they will submit arguments, based on history and mathematics, showing that everything they do falls perfectly within the domain of logic and common sense.

At least, that is the way with composers who employ the chromatic scale of twelve notes, which Bach 200 years ago made the standard. Beethoven, Berlioz and Wagner proceeded not on guesswork or inference. Brahms and Debussy entertained no doubts about the direction they were taking. Nor have Strauss, Delius, Ravel, Schönberg or Varèse confessed to any uncertainty of purpose when offering a new score to the consideration of listeners. But an experimental method seems to become necessary the moment the octave of twelve notes is divided into twenty-four, and that of twenty-four into forty-eight, and that of forty-eight into ninety-six. So many melodic and harmonic possibilities then arise that figuring things out proves impractical. A composer might almost as well try to calculate on wind and waves and falling leaves, as on the successions and combinations he may secure from instruments that run their scale in sixteenth tones instead of ordinary half tones.

Señor Carillo, in a publication of his editing, acknowledges himself an experimentalist; and with the help of a group of performers who play on string and wind instruments of special construction, he discloses the results of his tests. While other musicians have been instituting advanced movements on the doctrine of the semitone, or have been endeavoring to make the quarter tone fit in with old theories of chord formation and progression, he has gone ahead putting sounds together as pleased his fancy. He has taken instruments simply designed and fashioned to produce sixteenth tones, set artists to playing them, and waited to see what happened. If there has happened nothing yet of great consequence, he must, even so, have helped the cause of musical art, finding out that the semitone and the chromatic scale should be let alone; and that composition, started on its course of major and minor in the fifteenth century and triumphantly held on it ever since, should be for a further period there continued.

Editorial Notes

Presented as "Keeping Up With the Jones's Auto, a Comedy of Driving Errors," the safety program, as radiocast each week by the Massachusetts Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety, might be thought by some to be making light of a very serious problem. To the credit of the sponsors, however, it is likely that such a program will appeal to more listeners than a cut-and-dried speech on the subject of safety. Many a true word is spoken in jest.

Henceforth London pedestrians are likely to move unusually quickly when they feel hot air about them, for it has been found that hot air sprayed out in front of an automobile by an attachment on the exhaust of a car is useful in clearing away London's well-known fog.

Evidently, Ossip Gabrilowitsch is as popular in southern Europe as he is in the United States, for he says: "I like, as applauders, those audiences in southern Europe, where they shout when they are pleased and, when they are not, hiss and throw potatoes."

Ice cream and soda water on American and British warships is a far cry from the "salt horse" and hardtack of earlier days, and vastly better than the serving of a ration of grog.

Two seed catalogues do not make a spring, but they surely do bring back memories and arouse anticipations.

"Spiritual Enrichment and Chain Stores"

A REVIEW OF "THE PASSING OF NORMALCY," by *Charles W. Wood. B. C. Forbes Publishing Co.*

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

IN ECONOMICS and sociology "the old order changeth, yielding place to new." The political economy of our youth is gone with the snows of yesteryear. Instead of talking of a wages fund which, if depleted by too high a scale of pay, will end in limited employment, intelligent men now discuss ways of raising wages in order that the prosperity of their community may be conserved. Instead of conspiring, agitating and legislating against mergers and combinations of capital and industry, modern business is accepting them as economically inevitable, and studying ways and means for getting from them the utmost benefit for the community.

But even with this modernistic spirit manifested on every hand, it will come, perhaps, as a shock to the average reader to find a serious writer on industrial and commercial economics earnestly endeavoring to find out, in his own phrase, "just what the chain stores were doing, or attempting to do, for the social and spiritual enrichment of Marion life." Chain stores and spiritual enrichment! If there can be anything in common between the two, then indeed a new order of business is upon us.

But no one can read this notable book without finding either that the writer has a new outlook upon business, or that business is presenting an entirely new spectacle to observers. The author says it is "a book about chain stores and automobiles, about Main Street and the home, and marriage and modern morals, about art and culture and patriotism, about sex and sin, about religion and the churches in America today." But this analysis suggests a certain blatancy which the book does not possess. Interesting it is in subject matter and in style, but it is not in the least sensational. It is a human document, describing economic and social conditions in one of America's smaller towns with faithfulness, and with an accompaniment of shrewd and often humorous interpretation.

Marion, O., is the town chosen, not because it gave the United States a President who was alternately described as "a man of the plain people," or "a small-town politician," but because its size and social characteristics lent themselves to the economic and social study which Mr. Wood desired to make. This study was undertaken at the suggestion and the expense of a chain-store organizer—Ralph W. Gwinn, of the J. C. Penney-Gwinn Corporation—but the conclusions set forth by the writer emphatically absolve his backer from any endeavor—successful at any rate—to influence his findings.

Of course the classic small-town study of this sort is "Middletown," published some two years ago. But that is, essentially, a survey document without illuminating comment. In "The Passing of Normalcy," the author's comments and interpretations give the book its chief value. Clearly a believer in the theory, so ably advocated by Henry Ford and E. A. Filene, of high wages and mass production as the basis of prosperity, he applies it trenchantly to the chain-store system. These stores enjoy, and help their customers to enjoy, the benefits of mass production. But their whole endeavor has been in the direction of getting cheap products. They have done nothing, or but little, to multiply purchasers. Various official boards at Washington are at this moment engaged in investigating the wages paid by these stores. Without anticipating their findings, it may be said confidently that a market composed exclusively of chain-store clerks would not stimulate trade greatly. On this subject Dr. Wood says very truly:

> The chain stores . . . are the exponents of the theory of mass economy—the theory of interdependence, the theory of industry as it actually is. The chains, therefore, must become exponents of mass consumption, not merely of low prices which enable each buyer to get more for his money, but of the distribution of money, or credit, among as many persons as possible, so that there shall be a maximum number of maximum consumers.
>
> This knocks all the traditional theories of wage determination into a cocked hat. Incidentally, if the chains were to pay as much attention to the raising of wages as they have been paying to the lowering of prices they would gain prestige in many quarters which are either hostile or indifferent today.
>
> I do not assume to know whether any chain-store organization, acting independently, could effect a consequential raise in its minimum wage without adding to its expenses in such a way that either customers or stockholders would suffer for it. . . . Perhaps all chains, acting in concert, might do it. Perhaps not. . . . But if it can be done it is obviously to the interest of the chains to do it and to everybody's interest to have it done. It is one of the first problems to which the chains, eventually organized in a national association, must address themselves; not merely finding a wage which will keep their employees feeling that their wages are fine, but which will keep their employees buying on an ever larger and larger scale—on a scale commensurate with the greater and greater economies which mass production and mass distribution will be able to effect.

If Mr. Wood's conception of the duty confronting the managers of the chain stores may be a little startling to those gentry, his theory that business has displaced the family as the dominant institution in society may shock an even larger body. The family, he thinks, has followed feudalism and royalty into what Cleveland called "innocuous desuetude." The song, "Everybody Works But Father," was the Marseillaise, the Carmagnole of this later revolution. When children dared to sing it in the presence of "Dad," authority tottered and fell.

Votes for women were an incident in the progress of emancipation from family rule, but the typewriter, the switchboard and other agencies of the economic independence of the sex were what really counted. Perhaps a new order has not yet been erected upon the ruins of the old, and life has certainly not been simplified in the changes. As Mr. Wood puts it:

> There was a time when it was no trouble to tell a good woman from a bad one; but those were the days when Republicans were easily distinguishable from Democrats. Today, to be sure, a Republican is not at all like a Democrat, but that is because he is not even like any other Republican.

In substance, in style, and in argument this is a notable book—readable from cover to cover, and thought-compelling throughout. It enjoyed the distinction of being chosen as the "business book of the month," but it is much more than a business book, or an economic treatise. It is a human document—a keen and stimulating analysis of the forces which are shaping American life today.

Notes From Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, ARG.

DECEMBER and January are months of heat waves in Buenos Aires and indeed in the whole of the Argentine Republic, with the exception of the southern regions. In the Province of Santiago del Estero the highest temperature registered during the month of December was 45° centigrade, 113° F.; in Buenos Aires the highest temperature was 34° C., 93.2° F., with a heavy, damp atmosphere which further added to the problems of those who lived in the city. The majority of visitors wait until the end of January for the annual holiday at the popular and fashionable bathing resort at Mar del Plata.

* * *

Golf has suddenly become of great importance in Buenos Aires. There are many links, practically a golf club to every suburb with any claim to distinction, and Saturdays and Sundays the undulating expanse of the fairways is always crowded with players. Argentines, following closely the example first set up by Scots and Englishmen, are particularly keen on the game. They play well, witness the success of the Argentine professional José Jurado in England last year, and are interested in the development of the game, the local newspapers of importance, such as La Nacion and La Prensa, always devoting much space to golfing news in their sports pages. The English golfers, Henry Cotton and Audrey Boomer, one of the celebrated Boomer brothers who were in Buenos Aires about twelve months ago, recently arrived here in order to carry out a series of golf exhibitions in the country. They are under contract with the Mar del Plata Golf Club—one of the most important clubs in the country—and their achievements will be followed with much interest by all golfers.

* * *

Dona Victoria Ocampo, undoubtedly one of the leading women in Buenos Aires, a brilliant writer in both French and Spanish, whose home in a fashionable district of the city is the meeting place for Argentine intellectuals and those distinguished foreign visitors who come to lecture in South America, has recently left for a European tour. Her trip to Europe is connected with the founding of a literary quarterly, which she will edit jointly with Waldo Frank. The quarterly will be modernistic in tendency, its collaborators being among the brilliant thinkers in Europe, the United States and South America. There is scope for such a publication in Buenos Aires, and as long as it is properly supported there is no reason why the quarterly should not prove interesting and popular among Argentine intellectuals.

* * *

For some time past Argentine authors have attempted to arouse a more general public interest in native books. Their efforts have not, however, met with much success, books by native authors being seldom bought outside the limited radius of the capital. The reading public prefers poor translations of foreign works to novels dealing with aspects of Argentine life and customs. Now, in order to foster interest in books by Argentine authors, the National Post Office has arranged to act as agent for the publishing houses, any member of the public being able to order books by Argentine writers on applying to the nearest post office. This measure will undoubtedly be a boon to dwellers in the camp districts where the post office and the store are the chief centers of culture for leagues and leagues around. Whether it will mean that production by Argentine authors will increase, remains to be seen.

* * *

Years ago Buenos Aires was a town of many trees, the streets being lined with acacias, jacarandá, whose lovely purple flowers blossomed in the spring, paraisos, and plane trees. Modernity has changed all that. The tree would seem to be banished from the city, and on the summer days when intense sunlight fills the streets of the city, reflected from the dazzling white walls of the office buildings, the need of trees is very great. Even the parks and gardens are not shady enough during the warmest days, while the gardens at Palermo are so laid out with beds and smooth lawns that they look very charming in winter and early spring, but are far from inviting when the sun is strong. There is a crying need for more trees in the city, though whether they will be planted remains to be seen. As it is at present, Buenos Aires in summer is unbearably hot.

* * *

Very modern in many ways Buenos Aires undoubtedly is, comfort and luxury flourishing here to an extent which astounds the visitor from Europe. Yet there are many things in which Argentina is still behind the times and lamentably so. One of the most important is the attitude adopted by most Argentines toward servants. A servant in Buenos Aires is very much of a servant, the idea of loyal co-operation between maid and mistress being still foreign to most homes. And architects build in accordance with this rather sad state of affairs. Servants' rooms in the new flats—for the rest built without any regard for cost—are invariably pokey, airless and small, while kitchens are little better. La Nacion, in a short leading article, draws attention to this state of affairs, and suggests that the municipality insist on builders providing proper accommodation for servants in blocks of flats and apartment houses.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and the Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How to Stop Crime

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is very evident that prison breaks are caused by overcrowding, idleness and poor food; but above and beyond all that there is a greater force working which cannot be denied. The lamentable injustice and stupidity of the treatment by the authorities and the mental attitude of society toward the criminal have aroused the determination within the hearts of this element to die rather than willingly submit.

These men are fighting, not alone for themselves, but for their pals and for generations to come. They feel they have a righteous cause. The spirit that actuates them is identical with the spirit of the American Revolution, the French Revolution and Magna Charta. We know many of this type intimately, and we find them as faithful to their ideals, as loyal to friendship, as anectionate and with the wish to serve as the right people of the upper crust of society.

There is very little difference in the percentage of reliability between people in the Social Register and the Rogues' Gallery, by and large. We must not forget that society is the arch criminal in that it allows iniquitous and silly laws to be enacted with regard to the use of money, and to other practices, a fact which is the basic cause of crime. And another great and crying sin of the Social Register mob is that its members seldom vote or take any interest in politics, allowing corrupt and smallminded men to govern the country. And that's that.

There is honor among thieves, plenty of it. There is also great spirituality, for the qualities of faithfulness, loyalty, love and service, whether used for nefarious or for righteous purposes, are in essence the same. In the underworld many take prison bits for others, and one will frequently die for another. What greater degree of spirituality can be shown than to die for a friend?

Let the Social Register mob match these pure deeds of spirit before it thoughtlessly criticizes. Many a time I have bowed my head in shame to think I could not measure up to the self-sacrifice casually enacted by members of the criminal mobs with whom we are in contact. Treat these young men right, and society will find a force that will stop more crime than armies would.

ALPHEUS GEER,
Founder of the Marshall Stillman Movement.
New York, N. Y.

Intoxication Through the Centuries

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I quote from "Foundations of Mental Health," by Leonardo Bianchi, late professor in the Royal University of Naples. Professor Bianchi speaks after a lifetime experience in southern Italy, a wine-producing country:

> The demonstration of the poisonous influence of alcohol on the nervous system is no longer disputable. The proof is direct and immediate. . . .
>
> Idiocy, imbecility, criminality and hysteria major are followed in a descending order by lack of spirit, indifference, idleness, vagabondage, tendency to gamble, malice, coldness for every noble enthusiasm, irascibility. . . .
>
> A great quantity of wine is drunk among us (in Italy), but acute intoxication with its relative consequences are rare. . . . My conviction, however, is none the less strong and deep-seated that there has been a slow alcoholic intoxication of our people through the centuries, and that this slow intoxication exercises in the most viticultural regions an obscure and insidious action on the nervous center, so that it is not by any means extraneous to our deficient tenacity in civil enterprises, to our great tendency to contentiousness, and to the increase of criminality among us.

Here is something that even we here in America, where prohibition has been preached for over 100 years, have rarely thought of. Even though there is little apparent intoxication among wine drinkers, yet the continued use of wine through hundreds of years has a degenerative effect. It also shows that the people of Europe are learning the pernicious effects of alcoholic drinking.

E. E.
Chicago, Ill.